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23 SEPTEMBER 1986

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

- Increasing Alcohol Consumption Seen as Cause for Concern
(Vanna Beckman; DAGENS NYHETER, 15 Aug 86)..... 1

ANGOLA

- Briefs
Portuguese Air Force Officers Depart 5
PETROGAL Resumes Activity 5

MOZAMBIQUE

- Sabie-Nkomati River Project To Pave Way for Regional Development
(Naftal Donaldo; NOTICIAS, 8 Aug 86)..... 6
- Maputo Water Supply Discussed on Radio Program
(NOTICIAS, 8 Aug 86)..... 8
- Maputo Banana Producers Form Association
(NOTICIAS, 31 Jul 86)..... 10
- Boane Farmers Form Association; Land Distributed
(Naftal Donaldo; NOTICIAS, 30 Jul 86)..... 12
- Chizavane Revives Peanut Cultivation
(Bento Niquice; NOTICIAS, 31 Jul 86)..... 15
- Tomato Canning Factory To Be Rehabilitated
(NOTICIAS, 6 Aug 86)..... 17
- Increase in Production of Construction Materials in Sofala
(NOTICIAS, 1 Aug 86)..... 20

Higher Pedagogical Institute Opens (NOTICIAS, 5 Aug 86).....	23
Briefs	
New Governor for Cabo Delgado	25
UEM Has New Architecture School	25
Center for Islamic Community	25
New Labor Unions	26
Agreement Signed With Bulgarian Newspaper	26
More Changara Land for Agriculture	27
New Rice Growing Techniques	27
Nonaligned Solidarity	27

NAMIBIA

Herero Paramount Chief Calls for Independence (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 25 Aug 86).....	28
SWAPO Issues Call for General Strike (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 25 Aug 86).....	29
Meiring Says SWAPO Military 'Not Very Effective' (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 22 Aug 86).....	30
Interim Government Anniversary Celebration Opposed (Editorial; THE NAMIBIAN, 22 Aug 86).....	32
Editorial Describes Municipal By-election as Farce (THE NAMIBIAN, 22 Aug 86).....	33
Mining Sector Experiences 'Alarming' Production Cut (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 25 Aug 86).....	34

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Briefs	
Students to Cuba	35

SOMALIA

Hopes for Economic Growth, Oil Discoveries Reviewed (FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT, 18 Jul 86).....	36
--	----

ZAMBIA

Briefs	
Somali Supports Liberation	38

ZIMBABWE

HERALD Calls Pik Botha Remarks 'Cheap Propaganda'	
(SAPA, 28 Aug 86).....	39

SOUTH AFRICA

AFRIKANER/GOVERNMENT

Salary Increases for Botha, Ministers	
(THE STAR, 30 Aug 86).....	40

Briefs	
Plans for Lebowa Development	41
Power Over Private Schools	41
'Barrier of Blades' Exported	42

BLACKS

Buthlezi Criticizes Heunis on Council	
(SAPA, 29 Aug 86).....	43

UDF Western Cape Secretary Discusses Emergency, Other Issues	
(Trevor Manuel Interview; GRASSROOTS, Aug 86).....	45

Mayor Pleads for Protection of Black Local Authorities	
(THE STAR, 25 Aug 86).....	46

New Brighton Township Isolated by Barbed Wire Barricade	
(Ken Vernon; THE SUNDAY STAR, 24 Aug 86).....	47

Police Presence in Black Township Schools Discourages Learning	
(Various sources, 22, 24 Aug 86).....	48

'Battle of Nerves' Described	48
Schools Abandoned, by Jon Qwelane	49
Parents Complain, by Jon Qwelane	50
Percy Qoboza Commentary	51

Unemployment, Health Problems in Botshabelo Described	
(Jo-Anne Richards; THE STAR, 28 Aug 86).....	52

Dihatswane Villagers Face Forced Removal	
(Sol Morathi; CITY PRESS, 24 Aug 86).....	54

Youth Organization Activity Told by 12-Year-Old Former Detainee	
(Sarah Sussens; THE SUNDAY STAR, 24 Aug 86).....	55

Briefs	
Soweto Muslim Population Increases	56
Ethnic Breakdown of Urban Blacks	56
PAC Condemns Massacre	57

ECONOMIC

Relly Says Management Fails To Develop Black Skills (SAPA, 29 Aug 86).....	58
Business Attitudes Towards Sanctions, Reform Examined (Stanley Uys; BUSINESS DAY, 26 Aug 86).....	60
Nation's Investment in Third World Sector Urged (David Carte; SUNDAY TIMES, 24 Aug 86).....	63
SATS-Owned Land To Be Opened for Commercial Development (James Clarke; THE STAR, 25 Aug 86).....	64
Area Immediately Available in Johannesburg Potential To Transform City Centers	64 65
Observers Optimistic About Success of Central Business Districts (Annabelle Gordon; BUSINESS DAY, 29 Aug 86).....	68
Industry Urged To Increase Use of Minerals (Stan Kennedy; THE STAR, 22 Aug 86).....	70
Investors Familiarized With New Types of Gold Prospecting (Dave Edwards; SUNDAY TIMES, 24 Aug 86).....	72
Geological Survey Head Sheds Light on Massive Platinum Reserves (THE SUNDAY STAR, 24 Aug 86).....	74
Economics Editor Explains Reserve Bank's Annual Report (Gerald Prosalendis; BUSINESS DAY, 25 Aug 86).....	76
Briefs	
New Shipping Service to South America	79
UK Nationalization Report Denied	79
Citrus Exports Doubled	79

SOCIOPOLITICAL/OTHER

Peace Movements Among Middle Classes (Sara Martin; THE STAR, 23 Aug 86).....	80
---	----

White Parents Urged To Become Aware of Township Realities (Jon Qwelane; THE STAR, 28 Aug 86).....	81
Commentary Replies to Kassebaum on RSA 'Intransigence' (Johannesburg International Service, 29 Aug 86)	82
PFP Withdraws Parliamentary Whip Cooperation (SAPA, 28 Aug 86).....	83
ECC Decries Tightening of Defense Act (SAPA, 28 Aug 86).....	85
SACC Claims Soweto Death Toll Higher Than Official Count (THE STAR, 28 Aug 86).....	86
Optimism for 'Grey' Areas Seen Among Estate Agents (THE STAR, 23 Aug 86).....	88
Potchefstroom Symposium Discusses SWAPO Ideology (THE STAR, 22 Aug 86).....	89
Potchefstroom Symposium: Split in ANC Unlikely (Hannes de Wet; THE STAR, 22 Aug 86).....	90
Psychiatrist Describes Future Trauma for Former Detainees (Thelma Tuch; BUSINESS DAY, 27 Aug 86).....	91
Survey: Nation's Executives Hit Hard by Recession (Michael Chester; THE STAR, 29 Aug 86).....	92
Proposed Multiracial College Encounters Opposition (Ann Palmer; SUNDAY TIMES, 24 Aug 86).....	94
Business Gives Nod to 'Black Holidays' (Sheryl Raine; THE STAR, 28 Aug 86).....	96
Institute Head Predicts Housing Needs, Gives Figures (THE STAR, 25 Aug 86).....	97
Massive Boost for Welfare Housing Project for Whites Announced (Kym Hamilton; THE STAR, 30 Aug 86).....	98
Johannesburg Alert to Sowetan Housing Crisis (THE STAR, 27 Aug 86).....	99
Perm Has Housing Plan for Low-Income Families (THE STAR, 27 Aug 86).....	100
Chamber of Mines Criticizes ILO Report on Mining Practices (Sheryl Raine; THE STAR, 26 Aug 86).....	101

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

INCREASING ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION SEEN AS CAUSE FOR CONCERN

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 15 Aug 86 p 15

[Article by Vanna Beckman]

[Text] Alcohol consumption is increasing in the Third World. The World Health Organization sees this as a cause for concern. From 1975 to 1980, 46 countries more than doubled their beer production and 42 of these were developing countries. In Africa, large portions of state incomes are from the beer industry, while alcohol consumption is having more and more serious consequences.

Right beside the homes in the farming village on the Tiverton Farm in central Zimbabwe there is a beer hall. It is a much shorter distance for the workers to go to the beer hall than to the only store. Both are owned by the white landowner.

The young evangelist who has moved into town is furious. So far, he has convinced the owner to close in the morning, but his goal is to close the beer hall down altogether.

"There are many families in which the children suffer because the parents, including the mother, go to the beer hall and drink up their wages instead of providing food for the children. The children receive no care. They are allowed to go around dirty and may burn themselves on a fire and no one cares. They often receive corn meal mixed with chibuku (African beer) in the evening instead of a prepared meal.

Emma, who took us to her hometown of Tiverton from Harare where she works as a maid, agrees. She does not drink. She believes it is terrible to see how much degeneracy has resulted from the rising beer consumption in the village. She is also concerned over her teenaged boys.

"Their friends are sent by their parents to the beer hall to buy chibuku in plastic buckets. How easy it must be to take a few sips from the bucket on the way home. How easy it is for them to form a habit and eventually a need!"

Municipal Beer

In Tiverton it is the white landowner who profits from the beer hall. In the large, newly constructed section of Harare called Chitungwiza it is the municipality. First the houses are planned, then the beer halls and schools.

The idea is that municipal incomes from the beer hall will be used for social needs: soccer fields or other sporting facilities, playgrounds, organizations, and others. At least in the beginning, however, there are only the beer halls. In the older parts of town, there are usually only beer halls. I saw one soccer field. It is called Chibuku Stadium, after the beer. It was probably a gift from the brewery to help create a favorable image.

David and Justin and all the others stop by the beer hall on their way home from work. More and more wives are forced to meet their husbands at the job on payday to make sure at least some of his wages go to the family. But more and more women are also going to the beer halls or bringing beer home.

The landowner profits, the municipality profits, and the state profits. Just over 8 percent of the state income in Zimbabwe comes from the beer industry. The figure is 15 percent in Zambia and Tanzania. This is much important money for poor states that are not yet forced to pay the high cost of alcohol-related healthcare and social care, which must be placed in the minum column of national budgets in industrialized countries.

So far, it is the traditional medicine man and the large extended family that must provide a safety net and care for those who fall into the alcohol trap.

Freedom To Drink

"Alcohol consumption here in Zambia increased enormously after the liberation," said Professor Alan Haworth, one of the few alcohol researchers in Africa. "I believe it is just this type of 'post-independence drinking' that Zimbabwe is experiencing right now. To many people, being free meant being able to drink whatever, however, and whenever they wanted, after the restrictions of the colonial period."

The English used alcohol quite deliberately in Rhodesia. Far into the fifties, the Africans were prohibited from drinking European beer, except for a privileged few who could buy it on license. Instead, the English built large beer halls and started the industrial production of chibuku.

Gilbert Mondoloka of the copper mining town Kipwe has many memories from colonial times. His father had a license and Gilbert himself was a member of the Alcohol Council that existed in Zambia during the seventies. The council attempted to deal with increasing consumption.

"You should have seen the enormous beer halls built by the English. There was room for several thousand people. There were only two entrances, so that it was easy for the police to control all these people with the help of several canisters of tear gas, in case of trouble."

But the beer halls disappeared after the liberation in 1963. Instead, smaller taverns were built. They were considered much more pleasant than the large, old beer halls, which must have been terrible. Today's taverns have crude seats for crude drinkers: concrete benches and tables attached to the walls, so they can be rinsed clean in the morning, a large toilet at the place of honor in the yard, and walls or fences around the taverns.

Tanker Trucks

The chibuku is transported in tanker trucks from the breweries 7 days each week. It keeps only a few days before turning sour. The taverns have large 3,000-liter tanks on the roof, from which the beer comes down into the large 2-liter plastic pitchers that the customers have filled at the bar.

Near the bar there is a hole in the wall. There the chibuku is purchased by children and others who take it home. There is a crowd of people on the street with large plastic buckets. Several women sit in the back of a pickup truck with 20-liter containers. They will resell the beer themselves several miles out in the country.

Southern and eastern Africa have a tradition of drinking beer. The traditional drink in western Africa is palm wine. But European beer is now flowing in many of these countries, as well. In Nigeria there has been an enormous growth in the brewing industry.

Ten years ago Nigeria had seven breweries. It now has 32. Almost all the provinces now have a brewery. Some have several. The provinces are often part owners, but there are also powerful foreign interests such as Guinness, Heineken, and the Danish firm Cerekem, as well as private Nigerian businessmen. Beer is bulky and difficult to export. Consequently, the large international companies invest in local production firms instead. They have considerable investments in new markets in the Third World.

Demand Created

A new "demand" has been created for strong European beer. This demand has far-reaching consequences for the country's trade balance. The raw material malt, i.e. grain that has been malted, cannot be produced in the tropical climate of Nigeria. Instead, it is devouring a larger and larger share of Nigeria's scarce foreign exchange. The government is now demanding that producers gradually replace the foreign product with domestic raw materials, primarily corn and sorghum. This transition should be 100-percent complete by 1990.

But the brewing industry is a strong force in Nigerian business today. It is often said to be the only well-functioning branch of industry in Nigeria, where almost everything is standing still because of the drop in oil prices. Thus, when the brewers say they may go as far as 50 percent domestic raw materials, it is probable that the government will back down.

"Alcohol has always served social and religious functions in Nigeria," said Dr Julius Mekanjuola, "but the misuse we are beginning to see today is the result of increased prosperity, the oil boom, and the expansion of breweries."

Nigeria already has the world's worst traffic death statistics. Violent crimes and other types of criminal behavior are increasing dramatically. Liquor and beer ads along the road alternate with small roadside drinking establishments where customers can purchase a small glass of homemade ogugoro for practically nothing.

9336

CSO: 3650/296

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE AIR FORCE OFFICERS DEPART--Twelve officers of the Portuguese Air Force who were in Angola serving under FAPLA, returned to Portugal. Whether they were deserters, or whether their contract with the Angolan Government had expired, is not known. Diplomatic circles speculate that their departure was due to the fact that MPLA forces have been suffering serious setbacks in their encounters with UNITA. UNITA has begun to employ American Stinger missiles which are able to down planes from a considerable distance. [Text] [Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 14-21 Aug 86 p 24] /6091

PETROGAL RESUMES ACTIVITY--The Portuguese firm PETROGAL, denied participation in oil prospecting in Angola since 1984, has been given the authorization to resume operations in that country. PETROGAL has obtained rights in the offshore area along the Zaire estuary. The resumption of activities has turned out to be auspicious, since the consortium, which includes PETROGAL, Elf-Aquitaine, Naftagfaz, INA and AGIP, discovered, in the latter part of February, a new, significant deposit 23 km from the coast at a depth of 50 m, at the area designated Block I. Minister of Energy and Petroleum Pedro van-Dunem, announced recently in Lisbon that his government wants Portugal to take a more active part in drilling and exploring for Angolan oil. He pointed out that there were many offshore blocks in which PETROGAL could operate under the same conditions as the other concessionaries. [Text] [Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 14-21 Aug 86 p 18] /6091

CSO: 3442/305

MOZAMBIQUE

SABIE-NKOMATI RIVER PROJECT TO PAVE WAY FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Aug 86 p 8

[Article by Naftal Donaldo: "Project Under Way on Sabie River"]

[Text] A source at the Office of the Secretary of State for Irrigation informed this newspaper Friday that financing is assured for the Sabie-Nkomati project in the Moamba District in Maputo Province, which involves a total estimated area of approximately 213,000 hectares. The agriculture-based industries planned will create 24,000 jobs in the various socioeconomic areas planned in the integrated project. Preliminary work will begin later this year.

Earlier studies had shown the enormous agricultural and irrigation potential of the Mozambican area along the Nkomati River, thanks to the geological structure of the land, the availability of water, the proximity of markets and export potential.

A brochure recently published by the Office of the Secretary of State for Irrigation points out that the upper, middle and lower Nkomati had always been considered the green belt of Maputo, where virtually the entire agricultural potential of the province of the same name is concentrated.

Placing the amount of irrigated land and integrated projects in perspective in the country's socioeconomic picture, our source asserted that the total area of such improvements since independence is double that of similar projects undertaken by the colonial government in Mozambique, as was confirmed during the 15th Session of the People's Assembly.

However, the unpredictability of flooding on the Nkomati and Sabie rivers always prevented the development of irrigated fields, since it was not possible to harness the region's irrigation potential. Earlier data on the Nkomati Basin were not limited to utilizing the Corumana Dam Reservoir, but also focused attention on the future Moamba-Major Dam, farther up the Sabie.

The document also states that the development of 30,000 irrigated hectares in addition to the 213,000 potential hectares will only be socioeconomically viable if it is also planned to (1) establish agricultural industries to increase profitability and (2) set up social infrastructures that would make possible the settlement of about 95,000 people.

First-Phase Irrigation

In addition, the integrated project includes 50,293 irrigated hectares, 30,050 hectares for livestock and 32,500 hectares reserved for wildlife.

The general principles underlying hydraulic planning provide, among other things, for irrigating 30,000 hectares with water from the Corumana Reservoir to conserve the water resources of the Nkomati.

Various localized irrigation techniques are also planned: low-pressure sprinkling, gravity irrigation and sprinkling with water trucks.

Primary irrigation canals will be built, extending from 10 to 36.6 kilometers from the Sabie and Nkomati rivers, including the area where the two rivers meet.

An agricultural survey estimates that there are 54 areas suitable for maize, cereals, wheat, sunflowers, peanuts, soybeans, pineapples, vegetables, tomatoes, citric fruit, manioc, clover, various experimental crops, alfalfa, grasses, fodder and various subsistence crops.

The last integrated industries planned can only be set up following verification of availability of necessary raw materials from outside the project area, since these industries would not be viable on a small scale.

Rural Industries

Until then, studies assume the setting up of a feed mill and plant, a packing-house with refrigeration facilities, edible oil plants, a manioc processing plant, a tomato plant, a fresh fruit and vegetable processing plant, a seed-selection facility, a dairy and cheese plant, and a tin-can factory.

The industrial complex also includes a chalk plant, feedlots, hog farms, and commercial fishing.

Four industrial centers will be built in areas where economic development will be concentrated: Conjane, Sabie Sul, and Incomanine Norte and Incomanine Sul.

In terms of population centers, 30 settlements are planned around the Sabie, Incomanine and Conjane administrative centers. A labor force of two in each family is estimated.

As a common denominator of the integrated project, it is claimed that it will contribute positively to increasing the availability of food in the country to meet the people's nutritional needs and improve their diet by adding more animal and vegetable protein.

In addition, it is necessary to stress the importance of the fact that exports would not only reflect favorably on the country's balance of payments, but also in the area of new and productive international relations.

8844

CSO: 3442/291

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO WATER SUPPLY DISCUSSED ON RADIO PROGRAM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] Yesterday the radio program "Between Nine and Ten" once again excited its listeners by criticizing officials responsible for the capital's water supply.

The administration of the water company and APIE's Technical Department were subjected to the fire of criticism by the RM radio audience. And if a truth known by everyone was made clear--that the water we are getting is insufficient--there was also an opportunity to learn that by the end of 1987, the capital will finally have enough water.

Engineer Frederico Martins, manager of the Maputo Water Company, and Jose Sebastiao Chuzane, of APIE's Technical Department, were interviewed on yesterday's program hosted by Joao de Sousa.

These officials began by answering questions posed earlier by 17 listeners concerning the current water supply situation.

One of the main problems mentioned by Martins was that total daily water production is currently 81,000 cubic meters, but only 70,000 cubic meters are being distributed. Further, estimated demand is 110,000-120,000 cubic meters per day, said Martins.

"At the moment, due to line breaks, residential leaks and poorly functioning public drinking fountains, some 11,000 cubic meters of water are lost each day," said Martins.

The manager of the Maputo Water Company stressed that the total population served is 666,000, including those who have running water in their homes, those who get their water from one or two faucets, and those who use public drinking fountains or wells.

There are 65,000 customers and the charge for water is based on a usage scale averaging between 100-600 meticals.

"The monthly water bill is less than 600 meticals for 93.2 percent of customers," said the water official, who then illustrated the various usage scales.

One of the questions most frequently asked by the public concerned the billing procedure. Many listeners claimed that they had received bills that were too high.

"Billing is based on direct meter readings, average consumption or a minimum charge," said Martins.

According to Martins, 15,000 meters are broken, and this makes it very difficult, and sometimes it is difficult to gain access to the meters because they are half buried, or because of organizational problems related to the commercial activity of some enterprises.

He further admitted that errors are made and said that anyone who believes that he has received a wrong bill should report this to the company, which will take measures to correct the error.

Sometimes There Is Water, But It Does Not Reach Residences

Another question raised concerned the fact that sometimes water arrives in quantity at ground-level faucets at buildings, but not to the upper floors.

Jose Sebastiao Chuzane gave the following example:

"There are cases that we know of where there aren't even any pumps to raise the water. Others have pumps beyond repair. Whenever APIE is informed that a pump has broken down, we take immediate steps to pick it up and deliver it to the company responsible for that type of equipment. However, this is subject to the well-known problem of shortages of spare parts and thus repair is not always prompt or even possible."

As additional information, he said that the arrival of several new pumps and accessories are expected shortly, and this will alleviate the problem.

Engineer Martins also spoke about action now in progress which will bring about a final resolution of the capital's water supply problem.

First, completion of the Pequenos Libonibos Dam, which should take place in early 1987, will ensure regular water supply to this pumping and treatment plant.

At the same time, a study on obtaining subterranean water has already been begun in northern Maputo and the water main system is being improved by replacing pipe and valves.

The installation of new mains is also already under way.

"Completion of this work, which is planned by late 1987, will double the supply capacity, which will then exceed 160,000 cubic meters per day."

The manager of the Maputo Water Company recommends maintaining a very thrifty spirit both by repairing leaky faucets and broken pipe whenever possible and by not damaging meters (never using the meter's safety valve).

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO BANANA PRODUCERS FORM ASSOCIATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Jul 86 p 2

/Text/ A meeting of Maputo Province's banana producers and exporters was held in the country's capital Friday afternoon at the offices of the Industrial Rice Husking Consortium.

Attended by producers from all provincial districts, the meeting was held for the purpose of forming the Association of Banana Producers and Exporters in keeping with a decision reached during a previous meeting between private producers and officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Commerce.

According to information obtained by our correspondent from a member of the committee appointed to arrange for the formation of a regional association of banana producers and exporters, the main objective of the meeting was to learn the opinion of the producers concerning their future organization as an aid in preparing its statutes and programs.

Meanwhile, similar meetings occurred in Manhica District and in the capital itself with the aim of preparing for the establishment of associations of private farmers and breeders of slaughtering and milking cattle at the provincial level.

According to information given by the director of the milk and dairy-product enterprise at Saturday's meeting held at the office of the former Cooperant Association of Cattle Breeders in lower Maputo, a committee was appointed to draw up the association's statutes and programs which will then be submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture for its approval.

The establishment of associations of private producers was decided at a meeting held on 8 July between Maputo Province's producers and the Ministry of Agriculture; the meeting was also attended by Prakash Ratilal, deputy minister of commerce, and various officials from the Office of the Green Belt.

From what was said at the meeting, the formation of these associations is designed to help achieve greater and more efficient agricultural production and to prevent agricultural products from being an easy and insidious source of profit for dishonest individuals who sell those products to the public at exorbitant prices.

On the same occasion, Joao Ferreira, minister of agriculture, pointed out that the formation of private producer associations at the Maputo provincial level will make it possible for the state to provide greater support in the form of production aids and equipment as well as transportation facilities to help the flow of products directly to the market at reasonable prices.

Moreover, according to information disclosed at the meeting, the establishment of private producer associations will enable their members to use existing infrastructures--namely, warehouses, cold-storage plants, stores and other qualified establishments to store and market their products.

It should be mentioned that, just within the past few days, there has been considerable effort in various parts of Maputo Province to form regional private producer associations.

Last week the first farmer association was established in Namaacha District; among other contributions, this will make the agricultural activity of the private sector more dynamic in that part of Maputo Province.

8568

CSO: 3442/288

MOZAMBIQUE

BOANE FARMERS FORM ASSOCIATION; LAND DISTRIBUTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Jul 86 p 8

/Article by Naftal Donaldo/

/Text/ Boane--Subdivision into smaller lots, land distribution and the acquisition of production means for farmers of the private, cooperant and family sectors are the principal objectives of the agrarian policy being implemented by party and government organizations in Boane District, according to recent information obtained by our correspondent in that area. An authorized source asserted Monday that the establishment last Saturday of the Association of Private Farmers of Boane is the helm guiding the influx of new land candidates coming from Maputo with the aim of settling in the Boane area, one of Maputo Province's outstanding examples of farming and cattleraising production.

Traditionally, Boane District has the reputation of being profitable in the areas of crop raising and pasturage; its high degree of success achieved in those two areas is due principally to three factors: the nature of the soil, natural irrigation provided by the Umbeluzi River and climate, not to mention other important characteristics. State and joint firms, cooperant organizations and private and family producers are concentrating their efforts in what could be considered a "boom" in the conversion of rural tracts into vast areas being subjected to the plow or already planted.

To corroborate the performance of the district officials in implementing a dynamic methodology aimed at combating hunger, when our correspondent was speaking with the district director of agriculture, Armando Zefanias Machegane Cau, secretary of the Committee for Party Economic Policy, enjoying a similar political status, left to meet with three candidates for land in Radio Marconi.

Questioned about the procedures followed in bringing that stage of events to a successful conclusion, Armando Cau said that, about 6 months ago, the district party and government had suggested that the private farmers form an association in view of the influx of that type of producer, that the physical area of the land being distributed in the principal locality and in Radio Marconi be expanded and that a list of necessary production materiel be drawn up including such items as tractors, motorized pumps, electric pumps, small wagons and a number of yoke of oxen.

The proposals were directed to the appropriate organizations. However, before any results were obtained, a meeting was held between the Ministry of Agriculture's central organizations and private farmers; the meeting took place in Maputo in the middle of July.

Consensus Results in Formation of Association

According to the corroborated analysis of Armando Cau, a consensus indicating the extreme viability of the plan was reached by the private farmers and this was consistent with the land-distribution policy initiated by the district; as a result, the association integrating the efforts of that type of producer was formed on 19 July.

The association is presently headed by Xavier Muthemba with the assistance of Paulino Manjate and Eusebio Chiandlalana; it has three centers: district headquarters, with 16 members; the central area, with 21 members; and Radio Marconi, with 9 farmers.

The central area belongs to the First Motorized Infantry Brigade and was granted to the Ministry of Agriculture as a loan. This center contains one of the district's biggest private "giants," the Agricultural-Cattleraising Enterprise of Boane, also a member of the association.

Speaking of paradoxical levels in the membership's ownership of production material, Armando Cau said that, "generally speaking, the latest group of farmers admitted into the association possesses very little equipment of any kind and is composed of citizens who are relying on the association to furnish them a tractor, motorized pump, electric pump, wagon, etc."

Figures given to our correspondent indicate a scarcity of tractors and motorized pumps, essential in carrying out enterprises of this sort. However, steps are being taken to obtain and distribute various pieces of production equipment among the association's members.

Moreover, due to the scarcity or lack of agricultural equipment, the district leaders offered the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and the Union of Cooperants the suggestion that production equipment be distributed to Boane's three most important cooperant associations: the 25 September and Campuane in the district headquarters and the Josina Machel in Matola-Rio; this would be the first step in the formation of a union.

No Friction

In this mission of converting the jungle into pasturage and sowing consumer goods, the honesty and perseverance of the district brigades have not encountered friction of any kind between the private and family producers or any other sectors.

In confirmation of the above, since the end of last year an area adjacent to the 3 February State Enterprise has been in the process of subdivision with the lots being distributed to family producers, both residents of the district headquarters and relatives of production workers of that unit.

A total of 76 parcels have already been distributed among the peasants and studies are underway for subdividing additional land while awaiting the conclusion of the machine work involved in making a clearing for the school; this project is being carried out by Construtora Integral Sul.

8568

CSO: 3442/288

MOZAMBIQUE

CHIZAVANE REVIVES PEANUT CULTIVATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Jul 86 p 8

/Article by Bento Niquice/

/Text/ Xai-Xai--Ever since the 1983-84 agricultural campaign a special program for reviving peanut cultivation has been underway in the Chizavane area, in Manjacaze District, Gaza, under the auspices of the Provincial Cashew Service (SPC). The program is designed for family participation and is being conducted in conjunction with other types of cultivation considered basic to the food requirements of that Gaza area. The plan calls for a resurgence of peanut cultivation as an aftermath of a partial extinction of that commodity during the 1982-83 drought which devastated vast productive areas of the crop in the province in question. The Chizavane Center for the Proliferation of Fruit Trees is responsible for administering the program; part of that organization's strategy is to promote greater involvement on the part of the family unit by parceling its collective farms and providing equipment and other production aids.

Since the initiation of this type of program in the 1983-84 agricultural campaign, four villages--namely, Mabuzane, Chizavane, Manguenhane and Nhachiene--have taken over an area of about 340 hectares distributed among 277 peasants, each occupying an area of 1 and 1/2 to 2 hectares.

To start the peanut cultivation program as part of the 1983-84 agricultural campaign, the Chizavane center distributed 20 bags of raw peanut seeds to the participating peasants. After the initial crop was harvested, the center proceeded to the second stage: They purchased the seeds and distributed them to other peasants for the following campaign.

According to Arlindo Mungoi, agricultural expert employed by the center, after each crop is harvested, there is a sort of "marketing campaign" designed to get rid of any surplus produced and guarantee enough seeds for subsequent campaigns "inasmuch as the people do not always assume the responsibility for this important phase," he said.

With peanut seeding now underway in anticipation of the cool season, the center is distributing seventeen 100-kg bags of seeds among the peasants who, for various reasons, were unable to lay away enough seeds from the last peanut harvest.

The center itself has a number of collective farms for the proliferation of this type of seed. About six hectares of peanuts are to be sown in one of the center's collective farms this year. The seeding will occur in two separate fields: The first, combined with the cultivation of manioc, will cover an area of three hectares; the other three hectares will be for peanuts only.

Good Results

Anyone who goes to Chizavane and takes the time to inspect some of the fields cultivated by the people of that locality will find that his time has not been wasted. He will be astonished at the verdure which meets the eye. Fields which are well laid out and where human intelligence and devotion are plainly evident extend as far as the eye can see. With meager funds and without the advantage of a tractor or other sophisticated piece of machinery to clear the land, the peasants have shown that it is possible to throw off the mantle of hunger and engage in the market at the same time.

A local peasant assured us that hunger no longer exists in Chizavane and that the only thing lacking is a few staples not produced in that area.

In the midst of a partial abundance of manioc, various vegetables, sweet potatoes and other dry-climate crops, a fundamental role is being played by the CFM which has not spared any pains to support the family sector. "Although our tractor is rather old and is constantly breaking down, we have tried to help the people benefit even in that connection," said Arlindo Mungoi.

Moreover, due to the positive results achieved by the center in supporting the family sector, many of the neighboring villages have asked the center for help in parceling their collective farms and providing technical assistance as well as a number of production aids.

The center is now working with local political and administrative groups in an effort to organize the people in peasant associations and thus make it easier to provide the requested assistance.

In this way, and provided climatic conditions permit, within a few years the Chizavane area will be able to impel Manjacaze District into recovering its top position as Gaza Province's biggest peanut producer.

8568

CSO: 3442/288

MOZAMBIQUE

TOMATO CANNING FACTORY TO BE REHABILITATED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] Carlos Henriques disclosed the day before yesterday that the tomato concentrate factory in Chilembene, in the province of Gaza, which had been closed down since 1983, is going to go back on line in the upcoming fruit and vegetable campaign. Henriques is the executive director of LOMACO (LONRHO-Mozambique Agribusiness Company, Ltd.), which has been the owner of that tomato-processing unit since this year. He went on to say that the main accessories for repairing the factory will be acquired overseas in an amount calculated at nearly \$500,000, an amount that does not include payment for providing services.

Meanwhile, rehabilitation work on the factory has already begun. This includes a first phase of replacing some accessories that can be found on the national market.

On the other hand, it is forecast that the work will be finished by the end of this year. For such purpose, a foreign technician is to arrive soon to undertake an inventory of the equipment that it will be necessary to acquire to put the factory back in operation.

According to Henriques, preliminary work has included installing some compressors and an automatic box which, up until that time, had operated defectively. What led the factory to shut down was basically lack of regular maintenance, whether technical or as a result of not replacing parts. In this type of industrial plant, it is imperative that some types of equipment be replaced annually. Another factor that contributed to the factory's shut-down was its low output. Henriques noted that it operated about 100 days per year at the very most. He went on to say that another factor that must not be neglected in a canning and preserving factory is the urgent need to undertake a thorough inspection of the machinery at least once a year. Henriques said further that the shortage of personnel trained to run the factory is acutely felt, because the corps of professionals who used to work in the factory is now scattered.

Carlos Henriques states: "We don't just need operators for the factory itself. We plan to have our own technicians to keep the

factory running. For that purpose, we shall take full advantage of the arrival of foreign technicians to start training our own technicians. The factory's administrative and management personnel must have a minimum level of professional skills. A warehouse manager needs a thorough knowledge of logistics and statistics, but at this moment, we do not have anyone here with those characteristics.

According to Henriques, the factory's decline was aggravated by the obsolete methods introduced by the workers as a stop-gap way of overcoming certain inadequacies and shortcomings of the machinery. Along these lines, the conveyor belt used to select tomatoes needs repairing since the automatic box was damaged due to misuse by former workers.

Where Will Tomatoes Come From?

The executive director of LOMACO said that nearly 19,000 tons of tomatoes at least will be needed to keep the factory running steadily about 150 days per year. According to Carlos Henriques, the most important source will be the Chilembene agricultural unit which also belongs to LOMACO, which at this moment has available 165 hectares of different fruit and vegetable products, mostly tomatoes. According to Henriques, the present growing season served as a trial run, since it was a first test of developing fruits and vegetables on models that will guarantee the unit's operation in processing tomatoes.

On the other hand, private and family producers in the Chilembene area showed interest in making their surplus tomatoes available to the tomato concentrate factory. They have been unable to market them in the city of Maputo. By the same token, canning of other products can be introduced. At this moment, the factory is being considered for canning peas.

Carlos Henriques states: "The tomatoes that we produce in our Chilembene unit allow us to view the factory's operation with a certain optimism. At this moment, production of tomatoes and other fruit and vegetable products has reached a very good volume, such that we have signed a contract with Hortofruticola, according to the terms of which we will supply fruits and vegetables to that company. On the other hand, the interest shown by private and family producers in the Chokwe region allows us to forecast a good future for the production of canned goods."

As we discovered, when the tomato concentrate factory in Chilembene goes back on line, it will be possible to make full use of those tomatoes that cannot be marketed in the city of Maputo. In fact, according to information from the executive director of LOMACO, large quantities of tomatoes and other fruits and vegetables have rotted in the warehouses and on the collective farms due to lack of transportation to market. At this moment, two trucks belonging to Hortofruticola run to the city of Maputo daily to market nearly 20 tons of various types of fruits and vegetables. Carlos Henriques considers this

number ridiculous given the great quantity of fruits and vegetables produced by the Chilembene unit.

According to what Henriques said, up to the end of last year, between 5,000 and 6,000 tons of fruits and vegetables had been sold by the Chilembene unit [garbled text].

This fact was reported by Carlos Henriques to stress the importance that surrounds the rehabilitation of this factory, not only for the Chilembene unit, but also, and especially, to stimulate and take advantage of the tomatoes produced by the farmers of that region of the province of Gaza.

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CSO: 3442/289

MOZAMBIQUE

INCREASE IN PRODUCTION OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS IN SOFALA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] The do-it-yourself building programs in Sofala are expected to experience a notable increase this year as a result of the ever-increasing dynamism being registered in the sector of construction materials production. Companies and cooperatives that produce these materials have been getting satisfactory results in spite of the problems of shortages in raw material, particularly cement.

Thanks to the support that the local administrative structures have provided in both materials and manpower, the Buzi Brick Production Cooperative is considered to be the most organized in Sofala province. According to the provincial director of construction and waters, Adelino Ribeiro, the district government of Buzi followed the co-op's development and difficulties step by step through its production process, which was not the case in other areas. A source in that district, contacted by our newspaper, said that, at this moment, first priority for brick production is to supply the public as an incentive for do-it-yourself construction, especially in the building of new communal villages to house people won back from the armed bandits.

The Gorongosa Experiment

An experiment at the construction materials production cooperative in Nhamussongoro, in the Gorongosa district, proves that it is possible to get a substitute for cement made of lime and sand. Adelino Ribeiro, as well as Inocencio Vembane, director of PROMAC, defend the experiment, alleging that, in fact, one can build a normal dwelling using such a mixture in place of cement.

Meanwhile, in the Dondo district, a brick production cooperative is being created, while in Lamego, in the Nhamatanda district, even though its operations have been interrupted twice, a brick production co-op is at work at the present time.

Madel Starts Production Again

Madel, a company that specializes in manufacturing sheet metal used in building prefabricated houses, will soon resume production after

a forced shut-down of almost three months resulting from a fire that destroyed part of the factory. With production aimed mainly at local supply, this unit's resumption of activity will increase production of construction materials. At the same time, PROMAC, another company involved in manufacturing construction material--doors, windows and wallboard--is likewise in production and its products are mainly destined for the local market.

Do-It-Yourself Construction Shows Growth

As a result of the growth in the production of construction materials, encouraging indicators are forecast for this year in the sectors of do-it-yourself building of dwellings and classrooms, infirmaries and other economic and social infrastructures, in spite of the fact that a shortage of cement has already halted some housing projects, as is the case of Munhava-Matope, where only 52 of the 1,000 houses planned have been finished.

While talking with Sofala's provincial director of construction and water, our reporters discovered that, in the city of Beira and some districts such as Nhamatanda, Buzi, Dondo and Gorongosa, the construction of classrooms, infirmaries and residential neighborhoods is being planned with the participation of common citizens and workers.

In the education sector, construction work has already begun in the city of Beira on 71 classrooms in some primary schools. These classrooms, which should be in service by the next school year, will mean increased capacity in these schools and will alleviate the shortage of classroom space in teaching institutions, especially those at the primary level. Classroom shortage is a major problem currently facing the provincial capital.

The Buzi district, according to information obtained by our newspaper, also plans to build classrooms in different areas, especially in villages and communal neighborhoods.

On the health level, the example comes from the Nhamatanda district, where the local population is to enlarge the rural hospital by building more infirmaries. Likewise, several firms and public organizations headquartered in the provincial capital of Sofala plan to build day-care centers and kindergartens.

Concentrate Efforts on Housing

Although encouraging prospects are being noted in the building of infrastructures in the fields of health and education, it is nevertheless in the housing sector where the efforts of firms involved in construction are currently concentrating their efforts. In this area, the first large-scale project is that of Munhava-Matope. This undertaking, in which workers and their respective companies and the

Executive Council are directly involved, has as its objective to transfer families who live in areas with marginal living conditions to livable places. However, the cement shortage prevented this project from being finished. Up to now, only 52 of the 1,000 houses planned in the project have been completed. And, according to what our reporters were able to learn, there is no immediate alternative on the horizon for finishing this important undertaking.

Public organizations and companies, imbued with the spirit of creating better living conditions for workers, are trying to create livable neighborhoods. For example, in the neighborhood of the People's Police of Mozambique, located in Matacuane, houses for personnel of that public institution are under construction. PROMAC, a firm that specializes in the manufacture of construction material, has already finished some residences for its workers, according to its director, Engineer Inocencio Vembane.

Adelino Ribeiro emphasized that finishing all these construction projects will not only contribute to the improvement of social conditions for the people and workers, but will also produce a new dynamism in the production of construction material as well as in the increase in do-it-yourself construction, if we take into account the fact that most of the material used is obtained locally.

9895

CS0: 3442/289

MOZAMBIQUE

HIGHER PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE OPENS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Aug 86 p 8

/Text/ Higher Pedagogical Institute is scheduled to open in Maputo today, being the first institution of its kind in the country. It has university status and is devoted to the academic training of professors and educational specialists, among other priority tasks. There are also plans to start the school year at Eduardo Mondlane University, according to information given by officials of both institutions.

Higher Pedagogical Institute is initiating its first phase with three colleges offering courses in pedagogy, psychology, history, geography, mathematics and physics; the institute will have approximately 100 students.

The opening of Higher Pedagogical Institute, whose inauguration is scheduled for the near future, marks a new and decisive phase in the academic training of the country's professors.

The establishment of this institution is in keeping with the principles of the National Educational System Law with regard to the qualifying of teachers at various teaching levels.

Founded at the end of 1985, Higher Pedagogical Institute's principal mission is to train professors and educational specialists in the humanities, science, art, pedagogy and school administration, develop educational research and support other educational institutions, such as the primary, high-school and pre-university grades, as well as the training of teachers.

The start of classes today represents the culmination of organizational and preparatory work which has been underway since the first of the year and has involved various sectors of activity on the national level aimed at equipping and outfitting the establishment with all necessary matériel.

One of the courses (pedagogy and psychology) involves workers from other sectors of activity who are directly or indirectly connected with the teaching field. The other two are exclusively for professors and graduates of the 11th classes.

In accordance with its growth, Higher Pedagogical Institute, known as the ISP, will establish new colleges each year. With regard to this year, three colleges

were established offering courses in the subjects previously enumerated; there is one more, the college of languages, which will not have students until next year.

Professor Aniceto dos Muchangos was appointed rector of this new institution of learning in Mozambique.

Meanwhile, the new school year is scheduled to begin today at Eduardo Mondlane University in all colleges except the college of education. Classes are starting at this time of the year in order to have the school year of the higher institutions of learning coincide with that of most of the institutions of similar status in the region.

The minister of education decided through a recent dispatch that university classes would begin in August; this was done to make our teaching system compatible with our present conditions of economic and social development and the operating needs of other institutions in the area.

8568

CSO: 3442/288

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

NEW GOVERNOR FOR CABO DELGADO--Yesterday in Pemba, the minister in the presidency for state administration, Colonel Jose Oscar Monteiro, was in charge of a people's rally to transfer power from the outgoing director of the province of Cabo Delgado, Army General Alberto Chipande, to the province's new governor, Joao Baptista Cosme. On that occasion, the minister of national defense presented a report concerning his activities as leader of Cabo Delgado since 1983. The document analyzes the province's current political, military, economic and social situation. Addressing the crowd present at the meeting, Joao Baptista Cosme stated that, as governor of Cabo Delgado, his main task is to guarantee the success of the initiatives developed by the outgoing leader. During the meeting, the committee and government of the province, the Armed Forces of Mozambique and the Democratic Masses Organizations presented messages of thanks to the outgoing director and a welcome greeting to the new governor. The people present at the rally also presented Alberto Chipande and Joao Baptista Cosme with a number of gifts. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Aug 86 p 1] 9895

UEM HAS NEW ARCHITECTURE SCHOOL--Yesterday it was confirmed that the school of architecture of Eduardo Mondlane University is to be inaugurated today in Maputo. This new school will start up with 28 students. Its creation is the result of cooperation between our country and Italy. The dean of the school of architecture of the University of Rome, Italy, arrived in Maputo yesterday by air to attend the dedication ceremony. This is the first such school to operate in our country since national independence was proclaimed. Even during the colonial period, no school of architecture existed in Mozambique. This project was to have been completed earlier, but numerous difficulties prevented it from becoming operational until now. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Aug 86 p 8] 9895

CENTER FOR ISLAMIC COMMUNITY--Preliminary work has been started in Maputo on building a religious center for the Islamic community in Mozambique. According to a source in the Islamic Council of Mozambique, the center will be one of the largest of its type in southern Africa, and for that reason will have a great impact within the region's Islamic community. In order to build the future center,

nearly 200 families who live in the area targeted for building the center will benefit from new plots of land for their new houses, a project that is ready to be carried out by the department of construction and urbanization. The center will be built in Machava. The land was ceded by the executive council of the city of Maputo in October of last year. According to the same source, bids will soon be invited from companies in the field of civil construction. However, as the source added, SOMECE, a Portuguese construction company, has already carried out the preliminary project. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Aug 86 p 8] 9895

NEW LABOR UNIONS--There are still some new national labor unions to be created in our country this year, specifically, the National Workers Union of the Textile and Clothing, Leather and Shoes Sector, the National Union of the Food and Drink Industry, and the National Hotel Industry Union. Yesterday in Maputo, our reporters found out from the preparatory central office of the sector's national conference that preparations for creation this year of the National Workers Union of the Textile and Clothing, Leather and Shoes Sector are currently at a point that is considered satisfactory. Presently under way in the provincial capitals are conferences to elect delegates to the national conference, which is planned for the coming month of September in the nation's capital. The provincial conference delegates, in addition to electing their representatives to the event, are also discussing the themes that will be topics of debate during the future constitutive conference of the national workers union for those areas of the nation's economic activity, as well as analyzing the mechanisms that will guide the operation of the soon-to-be-created organization. Also, according to our source, a brigade from the preparatory central office was recently in the provinces of Sofala and Manica, where it worked with the local structures of the Mozambique Workers Organization (OTM) and followed closely the development of preparatory activities of the above-mentioned meeting of workers in the country's textile and clothing, leather and shoe sector. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Aug 86 p 1] 9895

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIAN NEWSPAPER--A cooperation agreement between the newspapers NOTICIAS in our country and RABOYNITESKUDELO in Bulgaria was signed late yesterday afternoon in Maputo as a result of talks held between representatives of the two information organizations. This agreement foresees the exchange of written and photographic material for publication, as well as exchanging journalists. In the area of technical-professional training, the two newspapers pledged to furnish this training, whenever they deem it necessary or appropriate, with practical apprenticeships in the respective editorial offices. The agreement was signed by Mario Ferro, chief editor of NOTICIAS, and Kolio Kolev, assistant chief editor of RABOYNITESKUDELO, and is valid for a period of five years. Kolio Kolev came to our country as a representative of Bulgarian journalists. He is attending the second national ONJ conference which is currently being held in Maputo, and will remain here until next Saturday. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Aug 86 p 2] 9895

MORE CHANGARA LAND FOR AGRICULTURE--Peasants from Changara District in Tete Province have cleared four more hectares of land for agricultural production. According to information given by Radio Mozambique in Tete, acting in anticipation of the next agricultural campaign (1986-87), the people of that district have promised to comply with the decision of the Fourth Congress of the Frelimo Party--namely, that each family will farm two hectares of land. The same information source also said that a work plan has been devised by the district director of agriculture whereby the production areas will be increased by the time the next agricultural campaign arrives, provided the atmospheric conditions are favorable. /Text/ /Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Jul 86 p 8/ 8568

NEW RICE GROWING TECHNIQUES--The implementation of new techniques in rice production is yielding positive results this year in the vicinity of Beira, according to information given to NOTICIAS by experts associated with the Rural Expansion Program. According to those experts, the positive results are due not only to the innovation of using fields experimentally in the cultivation of rice but also to the practice of transplanting the grain in the family sector. Therefore, the peasants are ceasing to use traditional methods of cultivation and are following the new techniques, since practical experience has shown them that the new techniques are more profitable. Most of the growers in Beira's green belt have sown a new type of seed, the C4-63, whose vegetative cycle is relatively shorter and whose production yield is greater compared with that of the seeds used heretofore. The agricultural campaign about to end will therefore produce better results than previous campaigns. About 90 percent of the rice producers are now using the transplanting method together with the establishment of plant nurseries. Aside from instructing the peasants in better methods, the introduction of agricultural experiments in the family sector has involved other factors which have contributed to the hoped-for success of the current campaign. Antonio Manuel Cossa, technical director of the Rice Experimental Station, advised that the first phase included five fields chosen among the peasants' collective farms. The experts thus aided the growers through the introduction of new techniques, including the production of rice for seeding purposes. Through this procedure the peasants do not need to interrupt their production to learn the new techniques. While learning, they maintain their normal production rate without jeopardizing any future crops. /Text/ /Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jul 86 p 1/ 8568

NONALIGNED SOLIDARITY--Joaquim Chissano, Mozambique's minister, has described the holding of the eighth Nonaligned Movement Summit in Harare, Zimbabwe, as a demonstration of solidarity toward the struggle waged in southern Africa against South Africa's oppression, exploitation, expansionism, and militarism. Speaking in an interview with AIM yesterday, Chiassano added that the conference will enable the movement's members to obtain a first hand understanding of the need and extent of support to the countries of the region, thus leading to better mobilization of this support. The Mozambican foreign minister also said that when we speak of support, some of the movement's member countries think that we only mean weapons and the training of army. But the necessary support is more extensive than that. Joaquim is heading the Mozambican delegation to the conference of the Nonaligned Movement foreign ministers, who since Thursday have been preparing the agenda for the summit which begins next Monday. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 30 Aug 86 MB] /9738

CSO: 3400/510

NAMIBIA

HERERO PARAMOUNT CHIEF CALLS FOR INDEPENDENCE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] **IT WAS the Herero nation who first took the lead in calling for an independent Namibia, Herero paramount chief Ku-aima Riruako said yesterday.**

Speaking at the annual Herero Day celebrations in Okahandja, Chief Riruako said Namibia's "other groups had seen, listened, and understood what had been meant by independence."

Although the Hereros had chosen the path of peaceful negotiation to achieve independence, they would nevertheless welcome talks with those who had chosen other means to achieve that independence, he said.

At yesterday's colourful ceremonies, about 4 000 Hereros in traditional dress filed past the graves of two of the most prominent Herero leaders in modern history - Chief Clemens Kapuuo and Hosea Kutako.

Chief Kutako was the first black Namibian to write to the

United Nations demanding an end to South Africa's mandate over Namibia.

Chief Riruako said the Herero's had a responsibility to their traditions to "pull up their socks" and stand together for peace.

He praised DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge for his lasting contribution to the search for peace in the country.

Also speaking at the meeting, Mr Mudge said he was disappointed that another year had passed without the country gaining independence.

He also said Namibia's present "no good" system of government should be changed.

In his speech Mr Mudge referred to the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, as the "father" of Namibia.

But like any father he should remember his son wants to leave home. "We cannot be protected and nurtured forever", he said.

Mr Pienaar, who was also a guest speaker reiterated South Africa's position that the presence of Cuban troops in Angola remained the only stumbling block in the way of independence and that free and fair elections could not be held until the problem had been removed through negotiation.

He said it was "not necessary" for Swapo to fight for independence. "We want it as much as they do", he told a packed audience.

He said there was a future for Swapo in Namibia's politics "if they laid down their arms."

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CSO: 3400/501

NAMIBIA

SWAPO ISSUES CALL FOR GENERAL STRIKE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] **NAMIBIANS should call a general strike if South Africa continues to insist on Cuban linkage and delaying Namibian independence, Swapo President Sam Nujoma said yesterday in a message to a large crowd gathered in Katutura to mark Namibia Day.**

Swapo Acting President Nathaniel Maxhuilili relayed Mr Nujoma's message to the meeting which was held to mark the 20th anniversary tomorrow of the Namibian bush war.

Mr Nujoma's message said Namibians should request South Africa's President PW Botha to see that the implementation of Resolution 435 became a reality.

If Mr Botha continued not to listen to the request and insisted on linking a Cuban withdrawal from Angola with Namibian independence, Namibians should strike.

Addressing a colourful crowd of about 6 000 people, Mr Maxhuilili himself said there were those who believed Swapo's aim was to kill people and that it was a communist organisation.

Swapo's sole aim was to liberate Namibia, he said.

In a message to Namibian whites, Mr Maxhuilili said: "You should forget about stories that Swapo wants to kill you and chase you out of the country.

"You have as much right as blacks to be in Namibia, Namibia is yours and is mine."

A Swapo leader, Mr Mok-ganedi Tlhabenello, reiterated Swapo's readiness to sign a ceasefire with South Africa.

If South Africa refused, "it should not expect anything else from Swapo," he said referring to a continuation of the war.

He said that after 20 years of fighting, South Africa had not won the war, despite its use of "big cannons and sophisticated machinery."

South Africa had said so many times that it had broken Swapo's back but the movement always came back again.

Joint Foreign Affairs Secretary, Mr Nico Bessinger, urged Swapo followers to sign the petition drawn up by the /Ai//Gams conference calling for the immediate implementation of Resolution 435.

Several hundred people marched and sang through the streets of Katutura on their way home from the meeting.

NAMIBIA

MEIRING SAYS SWAPO MILITARY 'NOT VERY EFFECTIVE'

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 22 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] **NAMIBIA's bush war, which enters its 20th year on Tuesday, has seen a steady de-escalation in recent years but still shows no sign of an early end.**

While Swapo's overall armed strength has been cut from 16 000 in 1978 to 9 000 today, the security forces have around 14 000 men in the Operational Area and the number of war incidents has dropped considerably.

Due to the American and South African insistence on a Cuban withdrawal from Angola as a precondition to Namibian independence, and Angola's own guerrilla war, the resolution to the Angolan conflict appears to be the key to ending the Namibian war.

And Swapo's involvement in the MPLA/Unita struggle limits the manpower resources available for the Namibian war.

Local Swapo spokesmen were not prepared to comment on the war and the organisation's Lusaka office failed to reply to an Advertiser telex request for a statement and could not be contacted by telephone.

But Swapo has in the past claimed significant progress in the war, saying it kills 15 South African soldiers daily.

The party has repeatedly claimed to control large areas inside Namibia and to have permanent bases in the north.

No independent confirmation of these claims exists. The South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) says Swapo operates exclusively from bases in Angola.

The war started in the sixties with low intensity guerrilla operations by black nationalists of Swapo against isolated targets.

Although incidents increased in the late seventies and early eighties to a high point of 1 189 contacts and ambushes in 1980-81, the war has remained low key.

It is mainly confined to the north where more than 60% of the Territory's population of 1.3 million resides in traditional communal areas.

Swapo attempts in the past few years to penetrate the white farming areas to the south have failed.

Recently, according to the SWATF, Swapo has been losing men at a rate it cannot afford and its ability to strike at meaningful targets has been significantly reduced.

The SWATF believes it is winning the Namibian war on two fronts - the military confrontation and the struggle for the "hearts and minds" of the people in the north from where

Swapo draws a large section of its support.

According to the General Officer Commanding the SWATF, Major General Georg Meiring, Swapo has lost 10 046 fighters since 1966 compared to losses by the security forces of 599.

From 1981 to June this year, 861 civilians had been killed mostly through (intimidation acts such as murder and landmine explosions.)

Gen Meiring said the Peoples' Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan) Swapo's military wing, "is not very effective and is becoming less effective as time goes on."

Plan fighters were not well trained or disciplined and had a tendency not to stand and fight, but back off from an engagement.

By contrast the South African and Namibian troops were well trained and well equipped.

He said that in 1978 Plan had a potential 16 000 trained "terrorists" but despite attempts at ongoing recruitment, this number had dwindled to less than 9 000.

"Swapo is losing manpower at a tremendous rate and their actions are not as many or intensive as before."

Gen Meiring said the number of incidents had dropped by 33% in the first six months of this year compared to the same period last year.

About 2 900 of Swapo's 9 000 available fighters were being deployed to help the Angolan army against Unita guerrillas and another 3 100 were deployed to guard Swapo headquarters and infrastructure in Angola.

He said one of the reasons why Swapo was losing the war was because an increasing number of civilians were providing the security forces with intelligence.

The number of occasions on which civilians gave information to the security forces had risen from more than 60 to more than 600 from 1983 to 1985.

There had been 500 such incidents in the first six months of this year.

Gen Meiring said the attitude of the local population was now neutral to positive towards the security forces, compared to neutral to negative in the past.

While it seems clear Swapo is becoming less successful militarily, its guerrilla operations still provide a thorn in the flesh for South Africa, which funds most of the war effort.

Official figures put the combined security force numbers in the Operational Area, including cooks, drivers etc, at 14 000. Swapo has claimed as many as 100 000 South African troops are involved in trying to contain its guerrilla operations.

It is estimated the war costs South Africa about R1,2 million a day.

And while there might be an increase in the number of people providing intelligence to the security forces, most observers agree Swapo has the most significant support of any Namibian political party.

Because of its anti-South African, pro-independence stance, combined with its military operations, Swapo is seen as the symbol for black self-determination in Namibia.

After a prohibition on Swapo holding public meetings in Namibia was overturned by the Windhoek Supreme Court recently, about ten thousand people gathered at a Swapo rally in Windhoek last month.

It was one of the largest political meetings in the country for some years.

Swapo plans a similar rally on Sunday to mark the 20th anniversary of the war.

The Namibian war has taken on an increasing international dimension with foreign countries supplying and aiding Swapo and others trying to negotiate a ceasefire and the implementation of Resolution 435.

According to Gen Meiring, East Bloc countries train Swapo guerrillas and provide Plan with military equipment and other supplies.

He said Swapo insurgents were also trained by Cuba, Algeria, and Libya, while the United Nations supplied Plan with direct monetary aid.

The Angolan army also provided logistical support for Swapo, he said.

South Africa and the United States have insisted that a withdrawal of the estimated 30 000 Cuban troops in Angola should take place.

Namibian independence.

South Africa has described Cuban linkage as the last obstacle to the implementation of Resolution 435, but movement on the issue has been slow.

The US has played a key role in negotiations for a Cuban withdrawal and Namibian independence but has become embroiled in controversy over its support and military aid for Unita guerrillas in Angola.

Angola has charged that the US has lost its credibility as 'honest broker' in the negotiations, but Angola's President Eduardo dos Santos, recently offered to meet US President Ronald Reagan to discuss Southern Africa and the deadlock over Namibia.

Gen Meiring does not predict an early end to the war.

He said Swapo had the capacity to carry on at the present tempo. "I don't foresee that the external wing of Swapo are easily going to get off the path they have worked out for themselves."

He believed the Swapo leadership was not being fully informed of what was happening on the ground in the Operational Area.

"While they still believe they are successful I think they will still try to force the issue by the normal terrorist acts," Gen Meiring said.

"I think Angola is really the key to this part of Southern Africa," Gen Meiring said.

If there could be an arrangement between the MPLA government and the Unita guerrillas it could lead to a change of heart by the Angolan government which could lead to a Cuban withdrawal and Swapo being denied bases in Angola.

NAMIBIA

INTERIM GOVERNMENT ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OPPOSED

Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 22 Aug 86 p 12

[Editorial: "'Celebration' Not Fitting"]

[Text] The majority of schools in Namibia will probably not 'celebrate' the first anniversary of the interim government by making August 29 a public holiday.

There is, after all, nothing to 'celebrate' in any case, since the record of the interim government in the past year contains no landmarks to the overall benefit of the Namibian people.

Schools resorting under the Ovambo Administration of Mr Peter Kalangula in northern Namibia, will not 'celebrate' the first birthday of the interim government, and it is doubtful whether schools resorting under Mr Justus Garoeb's Damara Administration will celebrate a year of rule by a government without mandate.

In the same manner, for many privately-run schools it will be 'classes as usual' on August 29.

The Nanso student movement has denounced the school holiday announced by interim government Education Minister, Mr Andrew Matjila, as an 'imposition' in view of the fact that the interim government had not been elected by the people.

For students at those schools resorting under the Department of National Education, and who are obliged to take the 'public holiday', Nanso has organised a seminar on education.

Commemoration of the anniversary of a government which has no mandate, is out of place in our society, and even more so when schoolchildren are forced to 'celebrate' such an event.

/13046
CSO: 3400/502

NAMIBIA

EDITORIAL DESCRIBES MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION AS FARCE

Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 22 Aug 86 p 12

[Editorial: "Farce of an Election"]

[Text] The municipal by-election in Ward 12 (Windhoek West) for the election of a member of the Town Council, proved to be a farce with only 78 votes cast in favour of both candidates.

Once again we have to emphasise that although this election would be described by Municipal office-bearers and City Council members as 'non-political', it is highly discriminatory since many residents of that area did not have the right to vote, purely on the grounds of their skin colour.

Only 152 residents of this area were eligible to vote, and of them, only 78 cast their ballot. This would indicate that either 'white' voters are totally apathetic, or else their sympathies lie with fellow-residents of the area who were not permitted to vote on the grounds of their skin colour.

The by-election therefore, is a farce, on the grounds that 41 votes in favour of a candidate is not exactly overwhelming, even bearing in mind the small percentage of people able to vote.

In a country where the interim government is supposedly against any form of discrimination on grounds of colour, the holding of this 'whites-only' by-election would prove that very little has changed in Namibia.

/13046
CSO: 3400/502

NAMIBIA

MINING SECTOR EXPERIENCES 'ALARMING' PRODUCTION CUT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] **NAMIBIA's mining sector which represented 36% of the Gross Domestic Product(GDP) in 1985 was showing an alarming decrease in production, exploration, fixed investment and employment.**

This was said by the Minister of Mining and Commerce, Mr Andreas Shipanga in an address to the Institute of Mining Metallurgy(IMM).

"In constant 1980 prices, the mining sector's contribution has declined from R630 million in 1979 to R472,2 million in 1985," Mr Shipanga said.

"The labour force has declined from 19 240 in 1981 to 14 846 in 1985.

"Moreover any country's mining industry will in time collapse if new mines are not brought on stream. I therefore note with great concern that expenditure on prospecting by mining companies in SWA/Namibia has steadily decreased from R22,6 million (1981) to only R6,3 million (1985).

"In addition the gross domestic fixed investment by the mining sector has declined in constant 1980 prices from R112,4 million in 1980 to only R15,9 million in 1985," he said.

The only aspect which had shown an upward trend was the average wage for mining employees which had increased from R6 274 per annum in 1981 to R10 278 in 1985.

Mr Shipanga noted wryly that the average temperature of a man with his feet in an oven and his head in a fridge, could be said to be normal but he would nevertheless not feel comfortable.

Salaries for unskilled employees with no experience ranged from R296 per month on the larger mines to R104 on the smaller ones.

/13046
CSO: 3400/502

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

BRIEFS

STUDENTS TO CUBA--The Government of Sao Tome and Principe will send 60 secondary students to Cuba with scholarships offered by the Cuban Government. Following their studies on the Isle of Youth, in Cuba, these students, aged between 12-14 years, will continue on to intermediate or higher studies, depending on their aptitude, the willingness of their country of origin, and their personal ambitions. Of the first group of 40 students who went to Cuba in 1979, 15 entered university, 17 took intermediate training, and 3 are in the last year of pre-university studies. Only five returned with no training whatsoever due to disciplinary reasons. On the Isle of Youth the scholarship students from Sao Tome participate in patriotic and cultural activities besides pursuing their regular studies and engaging in agricultural production. The Republic of Cuba has been the principal source of training for the majority of Sao Tomean students, due to the ties of friendship and solidarity binding the two governments. [Text] [Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 19 Aug 86 p 11] /6091

CSO: 3442/305

SOMALIA

HOPES FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH, OIL DISCOVERIES REVIEWED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German 18 Jul 86 p 2

[AFP article: "Somalia Again Receiving Foreign Assistance: Petroleum and Natural Gas Drilling Without Success So Far/High Mortality and Shortage of Skilled Manpower"]

[Text] Mogadishu--With a foreign debt of more than \$1 billion and large deficits, including, among other things, a balance of payments deficit of \$312 million last year, Somalia has, in the opinion of foreign financial experts, only limited assets." Although this East African country with 6 million inhabitants cannot meet its foreign obligations without refinancing, it is continuing to receive very large amounts of foreign aid. This aid amounted to \$305 million in 1985 and will be even greater this year. Somalia is among the African countries receiving the greatest assistance per capita. Mogadishu has very good friends and "is not making any trouble," affirmed an international development expert in this connection.

The former colonial power Italy is in first place among the donor countries with about \$100 million annually. The World Bank, the United States, the FRG and the other countries of the EEC are also assisting Mogadishu with large sums. Somalia is considered one of the "model pupils" of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). It began in 1985 with the realization of the IMF program, which among other things provides for the liberalization of domestic trade and the gradual devaluation of the shilling, the national currency.

In 1985, the country's economic growth exceeded 10 percent. In 1986 as well, it may well be favorable, primarily as a consequence of the very good agricultural results following the more copious rains. According to the expectations of the government, the high inflation rate of 92 percent last year will be lower in 1986, although at 50 to 60 percent it will still be very high. International experts stress that the country is potentially rich in foodstuffs if one ignores possible periods of drought. Somalia is a large exporter of meat animals to the countries of the Persian Gulf and also exports bananas and lemons. The grain balance is neither positive nor negative.

But many development experts emphasize that the help being given to the country is less productive and useful than it could be, for certain donor

countries are more interested in prestige projects than in productive operations. They also stress that Somalia must make great efforts in its public health service, for at 150 per 1,000 infant mortality is very high and life expectancy hardly exceeds 40 years. A special problem is the exodus of qualified manpower. About 100,000 Somalis have left the country in recent years and taken up work primarily in the gulf states. Although the recession in the oil countries caused some of these specialists to return to their home country, this shortage of qualified personnel will continue.

Mogadishu hopes that in the long run larger oil and methane finds will produce a lasting improvement in the country's financial and economic situation. Test drilling by international companies in the northern part of the country has so far been in vain. Despite the crisis in the world oil market, however, they have decided to continue the prospecting, for they still believe that it is possible to discover oil or natural gas. It remains to be seen whether these hopes are justified. At the present time, petroleum products are scarce in Somalia as a result of the strained foreign exchange situation. Gasoline is now being sold in the capital city only in small quantities at black-market prices.

9746

CSO: 3420/49

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

SOMALI SUPPORTS LIBERATION--Foreign Affairs Minister Luke Mwananshiku has praised Somalia for the invaluable contribution and support given to the liberation struggle in South Africa. Mr Mwananshiku said Somalia's assistance to the region was treasured because the liberation movement needs the support of independent Africa now more than ever before. Mr Mwananshiku, who made these remarks during a luncheon for the outgoing Somalian ambassador, Michael Mariano, noted that Somalia, like Zambia has demonstrated its commitment to the total liberation of not only the southern African region, but the continent as a whole. He said Somalia and Zambia shared the strong principles which have strengthened their bilateral relations over the years. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Aug 86 MB] /9738

CSO: 3400/510

ZIMBABWE

HERALD CALLS PIK BOTHA REMARKS 'CHEAP PROPAGANDA'

MB280820 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0736 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, 28 Aug (SAPA)--South Africa's termination of searches of Zimbabwean cargo and the statement by the South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, that his government had held talks with Zimbabwe on the effect of sanctions were today dismissed as "cheap propaganda" by the semi-official national daily newspaper, THE HERALD.

Zimbabwe's government-controlled media continue to make no mention of the new trade agreement signed between South Africa and Zimbabwe, which Zimbabwe has been accused of trying to conceal until after the non-aligned summit adopts new calls for comprehensive sanctions.

In an editorial today, the herald denied that Zimbabwe was "hunting with the hounds and running with the hares" over economic ties with South Africa.

It says Mr Botha's statement to the South African parliament must be seen in the context of past attempts to discredit nonaligned summit meetings.

"Mr Botha is only playing his part in this process of trying to de-legitimise Zimbabwe as leader of the NAM [non-aligned movement].

"The doers have cause to fear," THE HERALD said. Zimbabwe's prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, would soon head a mammoth movement, and his weakest point was Zimbabwe's "forced and over-played dependency on South Africa."

Mr Botha's statement should be brushed aside as cheap propaganda--a mud volley. We should be prepared for the more serious shots they will soon fire this way," said THE HERALD.

/9738
CSO: 3400/510

SOUTH AFRICA

SALARY INCREASES FOR BOTHA, MINISTERS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Cape Town - Legislation is on the cards to pave the way for a salary increase for President P W Botha following recent substantial increases for Members of Parliament and Cabinet Ministers.

President Botha, who earns R109 000 a year tax free, has not had an increase since he changed hats in September 1984 when he "retired" as Prime Minister with a R300 000 tax free golden handshake. He became President hours afterwards.

At the moment Mr Botha earns R5 000 a year less than the most junior member of his Cabinet - but then he does not get taxed.

The Schlebusch Committee, which examined salary structures for public representatives, has recommended that the President should be given R160 000 a year tax free.

Mr Botha did not get a salary increase at the same time as other MPs and Cabinet Ministers last month.

His salary, unlike the others which can be increased by proclamation in the Government Gazette, can only be approved "by resolution of Parliament".

And this hurdle, contained in the constitution, the Government apparently wants removed, according to Parliamentary sources.

This would put the president in the same position as the rest of the public representatives.

Ministers' salaries went up 54 percent this year to R114 930, while MPs had increases of 35 percent, taking them up to R58 050.

Unlike the President, their income is taxed.

The increases were widely condemned, particularly by public servants and the Transport Services Union.

The Schlebusch Committee, which was appointed by the Government to get an outside opinion, recommended a total income of R144 000 for ministers and almost R60 000 for MP's.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

PLANS FOR LEBOWA DEVELOPMENT--Cape Town, 28 Aug (SAPA)--The South African and Lebowa governments have agreed to seek ways of eliminating backlogs in Lebowa's development. A joint statement by the minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and the chief minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said today that in-depth discussions had taken place in Cape Town on the development and administration of towns in Lebowa. It had been decided that backlogs in development should be identified "as a matter of urgency" and that ways would be found to finance the elimination of backlogs as soon as possible. Attention was also given to problems afflicting self-building schemes. The statement said the parties had agreed to set up a working group to program the transfer authorities to the Lebowa government to develop and administer towns in the state. The working group will consist of officials of the department of development aid and the Lebowa government. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1351 GMT 28 Aug 86 MB] /9738

POWER OVER PRIVATE SCHOOLS--House of Assembly, 29 Aug (SAPA)--A bill giving the government wide powers of control over private schools--including the right to control admission of pupils--was introduced in the house today by the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Piet Clase. In his second reading speech, Mr Clase said the private schools bill provided for uniform requirements for registration of private schools and for government grants. "The minister must be vested with the power to make regulations in connection with private schools and the admission of pupils to such schools, as well as to make different regulations in respect of the different provincial education departments," he said. These regulations would be retroactive. All private schools falling under the legislation had to be registered to ensure control over the education standards and staff. Provision was made for annual applications which had to comply with prescribed requirements, for government grants. In addition, the bill laid down that failure to register under the act would constitute an offense. Because the provincial departments of education had been incorporated into the department of education and culture since April 1 this year, the act would be deemed to have come into effect on that date, Mr Clase said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1535 GMT 29 Aug 86 MB] /9738

'BARRIER OF BLADES' EXPORTED--A South African invention which can imprison a rioting crowd within triple coils of mobile razor wire barrier spewed out from a road trailer, has become one of the country's favourite exports. While the South African Police are still testing six of the almost impenetrable 130m interlocking barriers for anti-riot use, about 200 have been exported to Taiwan and a host of countries in Europe and South America. The barrier of blades, patented in a number of countries, can be deployed around any crowd within 15 seconds, and extended to any length by interlocking units. It has been successfully used on a number of gold mines. Mr Bruce Cochrane, the inventor, believes it has prevented bloodshed, and has a calming influence on rioters. [By Jaap Boekkooi] [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Aug 86 p 3] /13046

CSO: 3400/517

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI CRITICIZES HEUNIS ON COUNCIL

MB290913 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0831 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, 29 Aug (SAPA)--Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi last night accused the minister of constitutional development, Mr Chris Heunis, of further confusing the issue of a national council by now talking about a "National Council of State."

Mr Heunis was talking as though a confederation of southern African states was still a national party dream, he said. What South Africa needed was one sovereign parliament, and it appeared that such ambiguity was disguising yet another attempt to leave the status quo intact.

Chief Buthelezi made these remarks at a dinner in Durban with South African-born British author and philosopher Sir Laurens van der Post.

He reiterated that a universal adult franchise was an essential and that democracy could not work in his country--unless all its people had a common stake in one parliament. He told Sir Laurens, who is a godfather to Britain's Prince William, that he was "deeply offended as a South African" by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha's recent treatment of a British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe. It has shown public disdain for Britain's prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who "with a tenacious commitment to what is right," had staked her own and her party's future on her opposition to mandatory sanctions.

If Mr Botha had even hinted that he would reconsider the whole question of political prisoners it would have been worthwhile for Sir Goeffrey's peace-seeking visit to South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi said that Mr Botha's main initiative now lay in getting the National Council--which he described as a "reason for hope"--off the ground. He recalled that its stated objectives included the offer for all to take part in preparing a constitution providing for participation by all South African citizens in the process of Government.

"The adoption of these objectives for somebody who has already gone as far as saying that apartheid is outdated cannot be talked out of existence by negative criticism," he said. The state president would scuttle his own initiative if he ignored Chief Buthelezi's warning that the council would come to naught unless political prisoners like the ANC's Mr Nelson Mandela and the PAC's [Pan Africanist Congress] Mr Zeph Mothopeng were released and enabled to accept or reject participation in it.

/9738

CSO: 3400/511

SOUTH AFRICA

UDF WESTERN CAPE SECRETARY DISCUSSES EMERGENCY, OTHER ISSUES

Cape Town GRASSROOTS in English Aug 86 p 4

[Interview with UDF Western Cape Secretary Trevor Manuel; date and place not given]

[Text]

GRASSROOTS speaks to UDF Western Cape Secretary, Mr Trevor Manuel.

GR: How does the UDF feel after two months of the Emergency?

TM: We are feeling confident. We have not been silenced. The emergency has not been able to stop us. We remain in contact with our organisations, and we are continuing to express the people's demands.

GR: Surely the Emergency has affected your work in some way?

TM: It has, of course. People have been frightened by the kind of arbitrary police action we have seen. Many have been detained, and it is hard to hold meetings.

But we are beginning to win some victories. The courts have shown that we have a right to exist. And the response from the people has shown that we are even more popular than before.

We are also finding ways to adapt to the new situation. We have to find new ways of keeping ourselves in touch with the people. We need to rely more on the people themselves. We are determined to get more people into our organisations and build resistance to the emergency.

GR: Botha has warned that he has 'not even lifted his little finger'. What do you think of this?

TM: We do not expect things to be easy. But Botha has never been so weak politically. Sanctions are on the cards and he knows it. Businessmen have no confidence in him - though we still have not seen business put its money where its mouth is. Even the so-called moderates see no plan in Botha's actions. Apartheid is despised everywhere.

Above all it has been the unity of our people that has isolated Botha. A united people can never be defeated.

GR: Has the UDF got a message for the people?

TM: Yes. The workers especially have a great role to play in our struggle for liberation. The students are already showing their resistance to ID cards and police interference at school. Whether you are a worker, a student, a housewife, a teacher or unemployed, the message is the same. We will have to set ourselves free! Only our own efforts will end our sufferings under apartheid.

The UDF calls on all our people to continue the struggle for a peaceful future in a non-racial democratic South Africa.

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CSO: 3400/518

SOUTH AFRICA

MAYOR PLEADS FOR PROTECTION OF BLACK LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Aug 86 p 3

[Text]

An appeal for protection and support of black local authorities was made by the Mayor of Daveyton, Mr Tom Boya, at a local government and housing conference in Vanderbijlpark at the weekend.

Mr Boya lashed out at the now defunct administration and development boards, saying they were "established in the Government's desperate search for a way of implementing the policy of influx control and separate development".

He said black local authorities were introduced with the sole object of giving blacks the opportunity to share power at local government level and to manage and administer their own affairs.

However, this form of local government had met with opposition from the outset.

"It is not surprising that most of the horrible crimes committed lately in the black society are directed against black people who are prepared to work within the so-called 'system' — especially against those who are connected with black local government".

Mr Boya continued: "These black local authorities find themselves in the front line in the battle for the expansion and maintenance of democracy in South Africa and the question arises whether enough is being done to protect these people who have become the main target of forces opposing the system.

Mr Boya suggested that only by providing visible improvements at grass-root level in the black townships, would black local authorities be able to build up credibility.

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CSO: 3400/508

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW BRIGHTON TOWNSHIP ISOLATED BY BARBED WIRE BARRICADE

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 24 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Ken Vernon]

[Text] **PORT ELIZABETH** — The State of Emergency has given birth to South Africa's own version of the infamous Berlin Wall — an 11-km barricade of razor-sharp barbed wire that completely cuts the township of New Brighton off from the outside world.

But in the case of the New Brighton wall, no one knows if it is designed to keep people in or out.

As the fence snakes its way across the littered township, it separates neighbours from their friends, shops from their customers and even in one instance, seemingly a school from its playing fields.

The barbed wire barricade has existed for over a month, but the Press have been gagged from even mentioning it until last week.

The gag came off when the State admitted in the Maritzburg Supreme Court that police orders on the presence

of reporters in townships, and the reporting of any security force action, were invalid.

On Friday the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, visited Port Elizabeth and toured the barbed wire barricade and I managed to slip on to his coat-tails, so to speak, to see along the length of the South African version of the wall.

It stretches like a long silver snake for about 10 km around the perimeter of New Brighton, cutting the township off completely from the neighbouring townships of Zwijve and Kwazakhele.

For most of its length it consists of three coils of the new-styled barbed wire, the type with little razor sharp blades.

It is piled up 2 m high and 3 m wide in places.

And there have been reports that the ubiquitous "comrades" have cut sections off to use in making their own barricades.

The fence cuts directly across several minor

roads, closing them completely, and where it bisects major arteries, there is a small gap protected by sandbagged army emplacements for traffic to be monitored as it passes.

Residents say that every time they wish to either enter or leave New Brighton, they are stopped and searched.

As General Malan's armour-plated convoy inspected the fence, it was also inspected by hundreds of residents whose houses are only metres from it.

At one point an obviously confused two-year-old stood by, his fist clenched in a black power salute, as the convoy stopped to inspect a particular section.

The Bureau for Information has issued a statement about the fence, saying it was erected "to isolate the area in order to control entry to prevent interference with municipal authorities and security forces."

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CSO: 3400/508

SOUTH AFRICA

POLICE PRESENCE IN BLACK TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS DISCOURAGES LEARNING

'Battle of Nerves' Described

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Aug 86 p 11

[Text]

Education is about to collapse in most secondary schools on the Reef's black townships as pupils and members of the security forces daily engage in a battle of nerves.

Before the end of the last term in June there was a semblance of education in most secondary schools. The same cannot be said for this term.

The crisis which gripped black schools last year worsened when the Department of Education and Training (DET) issued new and tough instructions for teachers and pupils last month and members of the security forces were stationed on school premises.

The most contentious of these rules was that requiring pupils to carry identification cards while on school premises.

Pupils did not take kindly to this form of identification, dubbing it "Woza dompas."

Pupils at various schools have burnt the cards and school records. The carrying of IDs never became effective.

LESSONS ABANDONED

Lessons are constantly interrupted or abandoned as pupils

leave for home just after the morning break, which at most schools is at 11 am.

Most townships have at one time or another had a class boycott. The presence of pupils at school also does not mean that all is well and lessons are continuing. School attendance is one thing and attending lessons is another. The school hours stipulated by the DET are being ignored.

Most of the schools look like ruins. Walls and roofs have collapsed after classrooms were set on fire. In many, window panes have been broken.

Pupils have gone on class boycotts on numerous occasions. Last week pupils from secondary schools in Soweto threatened a three-day boycott every week until security forces left school premises.

Teachers have been caught in the "crossfire" between the security forces and the pupils.

Pupils have demanded they tell the troops to leave the school premises. On the other hand the troops have berated the teachers for failing to exercise strict discipline on the pupils.

CONFRONTATION LOOMS

A confrontation is reported to be looming between the pupils and the troops. The pupils are said to be angry at the constant surveillance by the troops whom they allege even follow them to the toilets.

There have already been incidents between pupils and the troops. Pupils have been bitten by dogs on the school premises.

At one school in Orlando West boys are said to carry weapons which they openly expose to the troops.

The pupils also sing freedom songs loudly and within hearing of the troops.

Meanwhile, youths have been carrying on with their activities in the township unconcerned by the harsh measures of the state of emergency.

In Zola township, meetings of street committees as well of residents in general are still being held.

Youths go around the streets in groups singing freedom songs and chanting.

Vehicles are still being hijacked. Many commercial concerns no longer deliver goods in most Soweto townships.

Schools Abandoned

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 24 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by Jon Qwelane]

[Text] THE CONTINUED presence of armed soldiers at black schools, say parents, their children, educationists and leaders, is the reason black education is presently bedevilled by problems.

In a nutshell, there has been no meaningful education taking place at many black schools for some time now and concerned educators and parents warn that unless something is done swiftly the situation will not improve.

Here is a diary of what happened in Soweto and Alexandra during the last two days of school last week:

● THABA-JABULA HIGH SCHOOL in Klipsruit:

Except for two truckloads of soldiers, it was virtually deserted. This followed worsening relations between the soldiers and pupils, with the former accused of bully-boy tactics and indiscriminate firing of teargas at pupils who had reported for school.

● MUSI HIGH SCHOOL in Pimville:

There were few pupils on Thursday and by lunch the classrooms were deserted. On Friday morning a few trickled into class. They constituted less than half the school's complement.

Residents staying around the school say that almost every morning soldiers at the school do drill exercises, running around the yard as though in mock battles, and stand rigid with their weapons pointed in front of them.

Mr Thami Mazwai, who lives nearby and passes the school every morning on his way to work, says: "From the beginning of August I saw the soldiers at Musi High.

"Every day between 7.45 and 8 am when I passed by I saw the soldiers do drill exercises right in the yard of the school, next to the main gate and next to their vehicle."

● BONA HIGH SCHOOL in Orlando East:

We saw a group of pupils leaving the schoolyard on Friday morning, less than an hour after the commencement of the school day.

As the pupils walked out we asked them why they were leaving and they said: "The soldiers have told us to go home because there are only a few of us in school today... No, the principal and teachers did not tell us to go; it was the soldiers who said so."

● ORLANDO HIGH SCHOOL in Soweto:

There was a heavy concentration of army vehicles and soldiers on Thursday and Friday and few pupils, some of whom were not inside their classrooms.

The continuing boycott of classes at the school, says one parent, is because of the unwanted presence of the soldiers.

The woman alleges that a few days ago, when classes were in progress, some soldiers entered the classrooms and began asking the pupils who the first man to come to South Africa was. The children ignored this and similar questions, and the soldiers told them Vasco da Gama and not Oliver Tambo was the first man in this country.

● ORLANDO WEST HIGH and PHEFENI HIGH:

By lunchtime on Thursday they were virtually empty of pupils, and only soldiers in army vehicles were inside the yards. On Friday morning teachers at the two schools sat outside in the sun, with very few children around and even these were not inside their classrooms.

● IBHONGO HIGH SCHOOL in Dhlamini:

On Thursday afternoon it was deserted, except for a truckload of soldiers. On Friday morning no children were seen reporting for lessons, but teachers were at the school. So were the soldiers.

● PRUDENS HIGH SCHOOL in Tladi:

It had no children on Thursday afternoon and the following morning few were seen in the schoolyard. They played ball games and did not wear school uniform.

It was the same at adjacent Tau-Pedi Higher Primary School, indicating a new and disturbing trend that the boycott was effectively spreading from high schools to lower schools.

● TLADI HIGH SCHOOL:

Soldiers sat on the pavements of the deserted school on Thursday and Friday, making a stark paradox with the metre-high graffiti in white paint on the school walls. The writing screamed "Viva ANC in Libya", "Viva UDF", "Viva People's Power" and "Long Live ANC".

● MOLETSANE HIGH:

It was empty on both days, and on Friday it seemed as if even the teachers had not reported for work. Not a soldier or other member of the security forces was in sight.

● **PROGRESS HIGH SCHOOL** in Pimville Zone 4:

It was virtually empty on Thursday at noon except for a number of soldiers, some of whom sat behind desks on the balcony outside classrooms on the first floor. On Friday morning there were few pupils.

● **PACE COLLEGE** in Jabulani:

It was empty on Thursday following disturbances on Wednesday which saw attacks on a bulldozer and a truck just outside the yard. On Friday the school was empty.

● **ALEXANDRA HIGH SCHOOL:**

There is a bold legend painted across the main building, reading "Sisulu High School" — there were no pupils on Friday, and the day before had not been any better.

● **MINERVA HIGH SCHOOL:**

A few blocks away — here the painted legend reads "Mandela High School" — no students reported for lessons on Friday, and again Thursday had been no better.

● **EMFUNDISWENI LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOL:**

Its new name is painted as "Slovo L.P.". Attendances were slightly better than the past few days.

Adjacent to this school is a higher primary with "Mbeki H.P." painted pro-

minently on a wall. (Govan Mbeki is among the ANC leaders serving life terms following convictions during the Rivonia Trial. There were very few pupils here as well.

● **NALEDI HIGH SCHOOL:**

In years gone by one of Soweto's premier institutions, it was deserted on Thursday except for a number of soldiers and three donkeys in the yard. Friday was no better, though a handful of pupils went to school but left less than an hour later.

● **MORRIS ISAACSON HIGH SCHOOL** in Central Western Jabavu:

Another erstwhile reputable institution, it was empty on Thursday by noon and on Friday morning the lights were still on at the school — but no pupils.

On an electrical substation outside the schoolyard, painted in huge green letters, is "Tutu the mad fool".

Schools in many other Soweto townships fared no better — no pupils, but posses of soldiers and teachers sitting in the sun for want of children to teach.

And parents, teachers and the pupils themselves offer nought for anybody's comfort. They warn that if the soldiers are not immediately withdrawn from schools and the other "security" measures, the "class-less 1986" which was rumoured at the beginning of the year may yet become reality.

Parents Complain

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 24 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by Jon Qwelane]

[Text] **THE SOWETO** Parents Crisis Committee had met senior education officials including Deputy Minister, Mr Sam de Beer, a number of times and had repeatedly stressed that for peace to return to black communities soldiers had to be withdrawn from schools and townships.

This demand had not been met and, as a result, strife was continuing at black educational institutions as well as in the townships, Soweto Civic Association president, Dr Nthato Motlana said.

He said the SPCC and later the National Education Crisis Committee had pledged to get the children back to their classrooms.

"We did our best to send the children back to school at the beginning of the year, and are still doing so even now. But the authorities do not seem to be interested.

"What can be done now to remedy the deteriorating situation? The answer is still the same as when we met de Beer

and others: withdraw the troops from our schools and from our townships," he said.

Mr Tony Ngwenya, public relations officer of an educational centre in Soweto and also a parent, shared the view that the armed forces must be withdrawn from the schools.

The rate at which the boycott of classes was continuing was cause for alarm, and the sooner the authorities realised it and acted on it the better, he said.

Percy Qoboza Commentary

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 24 Aug 86 p 4

[Commentary by Percy Qoboza: "Kids Aren't the Only Ones With No Education"]

[Text] IT'S August already – and there's still no end in sight to the education crisis.

On the contrary, the position seems to be deteriorating by the day. Now primary schools – until now the only ones operating relatively peacefully – are being caught up in the education mess.

The year started off with loads of optimism. Remember?

First the suave and – at the time – sympathetic Deputy Education and Training Minister Sam de Beer's positive response to the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee gave reason for hope.

Then came the birth of the National Education Crisis Committee, which planned a concerted nationwide campaign to stabilise schools.

Then, for some strange reason, the government revolted. Even De Beer retreated into the verkramppte camp, destroying the confidence he had built up with concerned parents.

A stalemate was reached – and that seemed to culminate in the declaration of the state of emergency countrywide.

Then came those astounding regulations the government – mistakenly – thought would stabilise the school situation. A form of "dompas" was imposed on all pupils; discipline was taken out of the principals' hands and passed onto the security forces – whose presence was to become a permanent feature at some schools.

Teachers themselves revolted against what they saw as a government attempt to turn them into an extension of its security network.

The end result was quite predictable – pupils refused to study under such horrendous conditions,

as would any reasonable person.

The tragedy, of course, is that this is now the second generation of black children with no formal education worth talking about. And this, more than anything, should make this country tremble.

It's no use Louis le Grange lambasting Helen Suzman, Winnie Mandela and what he calls a circus of Pressmen for visiting a Soweto school and doing nothing to get the children back into the classroom.

They're not the ones responsible for those children being out on the street in the first place – it's the government's shortsightedness, its dedication to inferior education and its failure to eradicate apartheid in education that brought about this sorry mess.

It's Le Grange and his mates who should get the kids back to school. And it's really very easy:

- Do away with the wasteful duplication of educational departments and bring education under one umbrella body.

- Do away with unequal qualities in education.

- Spend R3 on education for every R1 you spend on guns and bombs. The money can easily be found if you dismantle the cumbersome civil service bureaucracies in your 14 education departments.

That's how easy it is. You don't have to fill schoolyards with security officers and burden children with dompasses.

/13046

CSO: 3400/522

SOUTH AFRICA

UNEMPLOYMENT, HEALTH PROBLEMS IN BOTSHABELO DESCRIBED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Aug 86 p 16

[Article by Jo-Anne Richards]

[Text] Sixty kilometres from Bloemfontein, on the road to Thaba 'Nchu, lies the country's largest black town after Soweto — Botshabelo.

"But the lights of Bloemfontein are not very bright."

Small wonder, continues a Free State University researcher, as the unemployment level in Botshabelo is 40 to 50 percent — and "it could even be much more".

Doctors and other health workers claim malnutrition on a general scale is commonplace. But the situation has improved since feeding schemes began operating in the area.

A vast, sprawling 11 000 ha slum, Botshabelo houses close to 400 000 people.

It is soon to gain a further 12 000 ha of urban land, prompting researchers to ask how the area can possibly support more people — it cannot provide work for the present population.

Botshabelo is a town, not a rural settlement. But it is a town without a hub, surviving parasitically on areas a great distance away.

Providing nothing but a few shops, an expected town centre, a soon-to-open hospital, and a minimal number of jobs, Botshabelo comprises a fixed urban pool of long-distance commuters.

Only about 3 500 people are employed in the small group of local factories and a further 4 000 to 5 000 in internal services.

Weekly or seasonal commuters to the Free State goldfields number 30 000, while 25 000 people travel daily to Bloemfontein on more than 100 buses.

The number existing in the informal sector is difficult to calculate, according to Mr S Krige, geography lecturer at Free State University. The town is certainly large enough, but lacks the money for a thriving informal sector.

The health profile of the community has improved, health workers maintain but the conditions are still unhygienic and diseases associated with poverty — gastro-enteritis and chest complaints — are rife.

Botshabelo consists of sites of between 300 and 400 sq m, each provided with a pit or bucket toilet.

A tap every 200 m is used by at least 200 people, researchers estimate.

The first structures to emerge are corrugated iron shanties. Later, when they can afford it, people build small brick or mud-brick shacks.

A year ago, Botshabelo was 230 percent overpopulated. About 35 000 families lived as lodgers on the tiny stands — 2,3 lodger families per stand.

The population density is now about 67 people per hectare, according to Mr Krige.

A researcher in the area, Mr William Cobbett, a PhD student at the Middlesex Polytechnic in London, suggests that Botshabelo is an example of what the Government intended when it accepted the concept of "orderly urbanisation".

"People's movement over the past decade, through natural processes and brutal State intervention, has allowed the State to lift pass laws with very little effect.

"We have massive informal settlements with little or no infrastructure with people existing as long-distance commuters."

Mr H J Temple, chairman of the Commission for Co-Operation and Development, says the extra 12 000 ha is to cope with the "vast influx" occurring in the area.

"Many Sothos in the Free State have indicated they would like to move there. There are work opportunities nearby," he says.

People in the area fear that, with the stirrings of discontent will come vigilantes. Already, a petrol bomb has been thrown into the house of a local church minister.

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SOUTH AFRICA

DIHATSWANE VILLAGERS FACE FORCED REMOVAL

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 24 Aug 86 p 8

[Article by Sol Morathi]

[Text]

DIHATSWANE villagers near Mafikeng are facing forced removal - again.

But they have nowhere to go as both the South African and Bophuthatswana governments have washed their hands of them.

Bop President Lucas Mangope has issued an ultimatum to the villagers to leave Bophuthatswana because "they have been occupying land which belongs to a tribe to which they pay no allegiance and whose authority they do not recognise".

"They don't make any contribution towards development of the area and for the services rendered to them," he said.

And SA Development and Land Affairs Deputy Minister BH Wilkens has said SA has no room for the villagers as "they are resident in Bophuthatswana".

"We are unable to assist them as an offer was made to them which they rejected and the matter was accepted and finalised."

Wilkens said that in 1970 the SA government offered them 2 026 hectares of land

in Leeufontein near the Pienariesberg district.

"But they refused the offer and made their own arrangements with Chief Montshiwa to settle in his area."

However, local chief ST Makodi denied any arrangement was made and said that after they were forcibly removed from their "ancestral land" in Machabestad near Potchefstroom in 1971 they were not compensated or offered alternative land that would suit them.

"We were resettled in Rooigrond, and since then have been living under bad conditions - without decent houses, no health facilities and no church or employment for our people."

"Bophuthatswana has refused to help us with anything because we are not citizens or permanent residents. And we do not intend to accept their citizenship as we are South Africans. What we need is our land. We want it back, now!"

But Wilkens said: "The farm Leeufontein is now part of Bophuthatswana and can-

not be offered to the Barolong-Ba-Modiboa people by the SA government.

"Also they are resident in Bophuthatswana and it follows that the SA government does not have any jurisdiction over them."

Mangope says: "They are squatting on a local chief's land and they promised him 15 years ago that they would stay on his land for only three months. Now he wants his land for the development of the area."

And now it looks as though the villagers' heroic struggle - against the SA government for 70 years while in Machabestad, and for 15 years while in Rooigrond, Bophuthatswana - is about to end, with both governments turning against them.

Bophuthatswana says the villagers must stop resisting and be absorbed into an urban setting around Mafikeng.

"This would have terrible consequences," Makodi says. "It would destroy our group identity and we would have to sell off our remaining head of cattle we so desperately need for survival, as well as the vegetable garden we have developed."

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CSO: 3400/518

SOUTH AFRICA

YOUTH ORGANIZATION ACTIVITY TOLD BY 12-YEAR-OLD FORMER DETAINEE

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 24 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Sarah Sussens]

[Text]

THE small boy sat fidgeting in his chair. He played with the Arab *kaffiyah* headcloth wrapped around his neck. His legs barely reached the floor.

"I want to sit in nice chairs like this, our chairs at school are broken. White children sit in chairs like this," he said.

This was no ordinary township kid talking. Twelve-year-old Gilly Nyathela is regarded as a threat to State security.

He has been arrested four times by the security police — the last time he was held in detention for a month.

He was released two weeks ago — without being charged — from the Heilbron police station in the Free State.

But this slightly built boy, member of two powerful youth organisations at his home in Tumahole township near Parys, looks just like an ordinary kid.

In an interview with The Sunday Star he showed that he was well acquainted with the popular issues of the times.

"I want a non-racial democratic country," he said through his interpreter.

Gilly was flanked by five adult "comrades" — there to protect his interests.

His brushes with the security police, he says, only "make him more stubborn". But being shut

up away from his family "made his heart sore".

Brought up on the rigours of township life, there are no fairytales for Gilly.

A desperate life of grinding poverty has made him grow up fast.

He is a member of the powerful "Fourteens", a breakaway group from the Youth Congress consisting of about 100 children under the age of 14.

"Youth Congress is all talk and no action so we formed the Fourteens," he said.

According to one of the unidentified comrades accompanying Gilly, the "Fourteens" protected the township residents from the "A-team" vigilantes — the administration board officials.

Gilly is also a member of the Youth Congress. His interest in politics began two years ago when the township held a protest march against rent increases.

Gilly remembers the crowd being teargassed. It was then, he says, that the seeds of resistance were planted.

Other incidents such as watching three people being shot made a deep impression on him.

Asked what he really wanted from the bottom of his heart, Willy forgot the slogans and replied: "To eat and eat and eat."

He is tired of being hungry. He says he is always hungry.

At home, he and his three brothers and sister live on porridge and salt.

His mother earns R60 a month as a domestic worker. This plus a small "maintenance" from her estranged husband supports the family of five.

Gilly wants his mother to earn more money.

"She says this month, she can pay for books for one of us, maybe next month she can afford some more books," he said.

Despite the tough exterior, Gilly is just like any other kid. He badly wants a bicycle.

When he came out of detention, his mother gave him R10. "I told her to keep it to get me a bicycle," he said.

And despite his tough stance on resistance, he wants to see black and white living peacefully together.

"This is our country," he says.

Right now Gilly badly wants to go back to the Sindekile school where he is a Std 1 pupil.

"I went back the day after I was released, but a teacher said I was undesirable."

A spokeswoman for the Detainees Parents Support Committee, said that about 20 percent of the detainees were under the age of 16.

She said a seven-year-old was detained in the last state of emergency.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SOWETO MUSLIM POPULATION INCREASES--The growth of the black Muslim population in Soweto is due to Islam bridging the gap between race and ethnicity, according to the chairman of the Soweto Muslim Association, Mr Sayeed Ali Zange. Speaking after the opening of Soweto's first mosque, he said equality within Islam made people feel more respected. "Islam brings people together without regard to colour or whether one is rich or poor," he said. The growth of Islam in Soweto was due to people embracing the religion, and this was seriously propagated from as early as 1973, with the establishment of an Islamic education institution in Moroka. The propagation of Islam was intensified amongst the youth and subsequently parents became more interested, he said. The Soweto Muslim Association, formed in 1976, moved to premises in Klipspruit to accommodate the increasing Muslim population. By 1978 it had to make use of bigger facilities in Lenasia. The building of the mosque is seen as a stepping stone towards a complete Islamic institution. "We aim to build a centre whereby children can be educated on a full-time basis," he said. "Madrassa (religious teaching) classes, normally take place outside normal school hours. Children spend about two hours a day being educated in religion." [By Shadley Nash] [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Aug p 3M] /13046

ETHNIC BREAKDOWN OF URBAN BLACKS--Two out of every five Blacks living in urban areas are Zulu speakers, according to a recent survey. The survey, carried out by Market Research Africa, said Zulus made up 97 percent of Blacks in Natal, 47 percent on the East Rand, and 51 percent of Johannesburg town dwellers. The survey--which excluded Cape Town--sampled 3 000 Black adults from the age of 16. A statement issued by the company yesterday said Xhosas dominated the Eastern Cape, making up 99 percent of the Black inhabitants. Tswanas make up 50 percent of people living on the West Rand and 38 percent of Black urban dwellers in Pretoria, it said. South Sothos, besides being well represented in the Transvaal, made up 48 percent of Black people living in the Orange Free State and Northern Cape.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Aug 86 p 12] /13046

PAC CONDEMNS MASSACRE--The Pan Africanist Congress of Azania [PAC] has condemned the massacre of civilians by the South African regime, describing it as an attempt by the racists to subdue the popular resistance against apartheid. In an interview in Harare yesterday, the PAC secretary for foreign affairs, Comrade Gora Ebrahim, said his organization will not allow such brutality to continue without being challenged. The racist police murdered at least 20 blacks and injured scores of others when they opened fire on anti-apartheid demonstrators in Soweto on Tuesday. More than 300 blacks have been killed in police reprisals since the imposition of the state of emergency in South Africa about 10 weeks ago. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Aug 86 MB] /9738

CSO: 3400/511

SOUTH AFRICA

RELLY SAYS MANAGEMENT FAILS TO DEVELOP BLACK SKILLS

MB290901 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0025 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 29 Aug (SAPA)--The degree of cooperation and integration on the shop floor was not occurring among management in the boardrooms, Mr Gavin Relly, the chairman of Anglo American Corporation, said tonight.

In a speech prepared to introduce Mr Parry Rogers, chairman of the Institute of Directors (UK) at a function tonight, Mr Relly said the record of cooperation in commerce and industry had been poor.

"I think we all thought it would be much easier to develop managerial skills among black, coloured and Indian South Africans than has in fact been the case," Mr Relly said. "Not in any way because of incompetence but more because our environment in house and socially has been hostile. Much of this can be traced to apartheid, but a good deal to our own shortcomings."

Without a credible manpower structure, companies would be under severe pressure, "particularly in view of the social and political turbulence through which we will have to navigate a course during the final years of the twentieth century", Mr Relly said. For too long these responsibilities had been abrogated to the state.

"We must put our own houses in order and the collective effect of this will be a substantial force for good," Mr Relly said.

An estimated 6 million new jobs would have to be found by the year 2000. In 1985 it was estimated there were 32 million people in greater South Africa. By the year 2000, the figure was expected to be 45 million and the urban population would double. The potential work force was expected to grow by roughly 18 million.

Experience elsewhere, particularly in the U.S. and the Far East, showed that in a free enterprise economy without the many controls under which we labored, job creation was mostly provided by very small enterprises.

Mr Relly continued: "We must do everything possible to facilitate the establishment and assist with the growth of these enterprises but to succeed they will have to be led not only by entrepreneurs who see a gap in a

particularly market, but by directors appointed on the strength of the expertise and experience which they can offer." This view was held in limited circles that businesses and therefore directors should not express political views. He was never too sure what was meant by this.

"What I do know is that the traditional view of a director being responsible for optimising the performance and ensuring the security of a shareholders investment is as true today as it has ever been."

Companies could not optimize profits efficiently in a society that is "unstable, fragmented and which does not present a confident view to the outside world." It was their duty as directors to assist in the creation of a more conducive operating environment.

He always maintained the work environment was "a laboratory for the future. For it is here, in the commercial and industrial milieu, that the first cracks of the crumbling apartheid edifice first appeared."

"It was here that it became totally apparent to all those who had not yet grasped the fallacy of statutory separation, that our economy and indeed the economies of our region are doomed without all our peoples working together and mutually supporting each other in the work environment," Mr Relly said.

/9738

CSO: 3400/514

SOUTH AFRICA

BUSINESS ATTITUDES TOWARDS SANCTIONS, REFORM EXAMINED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Aug 86 p 6

[Commentary by Stanley Uys]

[Text] **T**HE SILENCE which has descended over the business community in SA on the subject of apartheid reform is deafening, even here in Britain.

Everyone understands that with the approach of sanctions it is every man for himself. Survival, not deputations to President Botha's office to press the case for reform, is the name of the game.

It is also accepted here that business leaders had exhausted their powers of persuasion with President Botha: that they saw no point in pursuing any further the direct representations they were making to a man who perceived only a tenuous connection between politics and economics.

But the issues that were at stake when the business community first went to see President Botha are still at stake today. A patriotic crusade to bust sanctions is no substitute for political reform.

A keen eye is being kept on SA's business community from Western Europe these days by anti-apartheid organisations, governments, business colleagues and so forth, and what they perceive is not encouraging.

In the boardrooms of SA companies, or so it seems from here, the preoccupation these days is not with apartheid reform, charters of human rights or ringing declarations on the indissolubility of the SA polity, but with contingency plans to beat sanctions — finding

new markets, opening up new incoming and outgoing routes and recruiting friendly sanctions-busters, with their contacts, computers and commissions, to prepare SA for the Great Siege.

In a way, it is the end of a chapter, with seasoned business leaders, who had become wedded to the idea of political reform, being overtaken by a generation of more aggressive men concerned mainly with economic survival.

For all the contumely that has been heaped on the heads of SA business leaders, it has been an honourable chapter for them. In the two years that have passed since the outbreak of black unrest in September 1984, businessmen, particularly at the upper levels, have been a purposeful force for real change.

The SA Federated Chamber of Industries' "Business Charter of Social, Economic and Political Rights" is only one example. For conservative businessmen to go as far as they did in that document shows a perception of the urgency of SA's race problem that is quite remarkable.

This honourable record, surely, cannot simply be abandoned now. Survival against sanctions is a priority with businessmen, but is it a greater priority than negotiating a political future?

The trouble with the Great Siege is that it will generate its own patriotism in which economic survival will take precedence over political survival — putting the cart before the horse. In fact, advocacy of political reform could become increasingly unpatriotic. Botha will use the sanctions issue to whip everyone into line who is being impatient over reform.

There is another problem with the Great Siege: it is short-term, whereas what white SA needs is long-term survival, not only against sanctions but pre-eminently in its relationship with its own black population.

Pretoria's present strategy is based on two huge fallacies. One is that through the application of maximum force — emergency rule — it can, in the black community, eliminate the baddies and bring in the goodies.

This "final solution" approach was tried in 1960, after the Sharpeville disturbances, and failed; and it was tried again in 1976, after the Soweto uprising, and it failed again.

It will fail for a third time, because the black struggle has crossed a threshold from which there is no turning back. Mass detentions will throw the struggle into temporary disarray, but then it will re-emerge in a more professional form.

Already, a term has been coined to describe this process — the professionalisation of the black struggle. If mass protest in the townships is suppressed, targetting will become more selective, and inevitably soft targets — civilians in supermarkets, etc — will be included.

Attacks on homeland structures and on white residential areas, industrial sabotage, armed shoot-outs with the security forces, trade union action — this is the form professionalisation will take.

The emergency, therefore, with its saturation security coverage, is a gamble which must necessarily fail.

The other gamble Pretoria is taking is to meet sanctions in full frontal confrontation. Sanctions are being positively invited.

The strategy is clear: it is to bring the sanctions issue to a head sooner rather than later — to demonstrate to the international community now that sanctions will not work. The longer SA delays this confrontation (according to what passes for expert opinion in Pretoria these days) the weaker will be the economic base from which to launch it.

The style of this confrontation is pure bravado. Throughout history nations have gone into wars inspired by glorification of the approaching conflict. Normally rational people surrender reason — they breakfast on clichés, lunch on platitudes and dine on dreams. Then comes the reckoning.

Pretoria's politicians are on a "high" now telling the world to go to hell. With our stockpiles and sanctions-busting, they say, SA can last forever. Confrontation is being encouraged, as if there is going to be one glorious battle which will decide everything.

There is not going to be any such decisive battle. Sanctions is a war of attrition. The intention is to wear the SA economy down until it collapses with fatigue. If Pretoria is looking for a High Noon shoot-out, it is not going to get it.

Zimbabwe is also inviting escalation, so someone must have it wrong. Who — Pretoria or Harare? Faced with a spiral of retaliation and counter-retaliation in Southern Africa, will the sanctions campaigners back off, as Pretoria hopes they will, or will they intensify the pressures, as Harare hopes they will?

It is Pretoria that has miscalculated. The gamble will not come off.

The whole idea of the international community being overawed by what it is unleashing in Southern Africa and, chastened, withdrawing from sanctions, is wishful thinking.

There is a final point businessmen might bear in mind. One of the original purposes of their demand for reform was to distance business from apartheid — to persuade increasingly socialist-minded young blacks that apartheid was not the handmaiden of capitalism, or vice versa. Will this case go by default now?

If the business community decides that the priority now is sanctions-busting, and that the case for apartheid reform must take second place, then it must understand that the young socialists who are multiplying in the townships and the sanctions campaigners who are multiplying overseas, will judge them accordingly.

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CSO: 3400/503

SOUTH AFRICA

NATION'S INVESTMENT IN THIRD WORLD SECTOR URGED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 24 Aug 86 p 1

[Commentary by David Carte in Carte Blanche column]

[Text]

Barend du Plessis is right. Our economic priority must be to uplift the third world sector.

And, as he told the Businesswomen of the Year dinner this week, we must examine the way we allocate scarce capital resources.

For everyone's benefit, we need productive resources — mines and factories that create jobs, goods and wealth — not more five-star hotels and shopping centres, not more expensive paper on the stock exchange.

No doubt substantial tax money will be required in the fight against ignorance, poverty and physical insecurity.

But here's hoping that Mr du Plessis's warning of lower living standards for the privileged does not imply the belief that the poor can be made rich only at the expense of the wealthy.

Here's hoping that before we get to wealth redistribution we pay attention to wealth creation.

These days few of us are rich. Taxing the few will not alleviate the plight of the many poor.

White South Africans may have been the ultimate fat cats 20 years ago — but no longer. Outside rarefied areas, riches are rare these days.

We need the rich and should not castigate or envy them. If you can get rich, you have something to aspire to, to sweat for. The rich consume more, creating jobs for others less well off.

The rich are also in a better position to save, which makes capital available for investment in productive resources that create jobs, more wealth, etc. More often than not, the rich undertake investment.

Too many of the rich have left SA. The last thing we should do now is to frighten

away the next generation of job creators — the Albert Wessels, Bill Venters, Donald Gordons, Raymond Ackermans and Sol Kerznern of tomorrow.

Mr du Plessis should realise that the real misallocation of capital which he discerns in this country is largely the result of the policies of his department and of his Government.

Capital misallocation comes from a myriad of causes — exchange and other economic controls, tax breaks for insurers but not for savers, the mines or other businesses, not to mention the entire edifice of grand apartheid which has distorted every market in the land.

In the solution of today's problem, the first world must not be forced to descend to the third world. The third world must be elevated to the first.

The first step in general wealth creation is capital formation. It is up to Mr du Plessis to encourage savers to save and entrepreneurs to invest. Savers will save if their money is not eroded by inflation and then halved by taxation.

Entrepreneurs will invest if they see an honest buck for the risks they take.

If he wishes to uplift the poor, instead of milking the rich, Mr du Plessis should get the industrial machine moving at capacity again.

Why is the machine only idling? Because consumers have been too frightened and depressed to spend.

Remedy this with imaginative political and economic leadership and we will have made a start in uplifting the third world.

On top of that, slash taxes, reduce the Government's role in the economy to defence, education and social welfare; sack regulatory public servants by the thousand; keep the rand down; curb inflation; throw open not only CBDs but every area of trade; privatise and deregulate.

Then stand back and watch our third world population westernise quicker than any social engineer could ever have imagined.

SOUTH AFRICA

SATS-OWNED LAND TO BE OPENED FOR COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Area Immediately Available in Johannesburg

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Aug 86 p 1

[Article by James Clarke]

[Text] **The Government plans to throw open large slabs of railway-owned land — including “airspace” above railway lines — for commercial development in central Johannesburg and in other towns and cities.**

South African Transport Services (SATS) has “immediately available” in Johannesburg — for development as retail, residential or office accommodation — an area 10 times larger than the 2,6 ha Carlton Centre site.

The SATS' 26 ha site stretches over railway property between End Street and Rissik Street. It excludes the scores of hectares west of Rissik, and the station itself.

SATS has set up a special department, named Business Development, to work with private enterprise and local authorities to “optimise, not maximise” its land holdings throughout South Africa.

SATS does not intend releasing all its land at once, a spokesman said.

“We are working with local authorities and private enterprise.”

He said all projects will be aimed at enhancing urban environmental quality.

All State and semi-State departments are now having to pay rates and taxes on land holdings. Though the national figure for SATS will not be known for almost a year, it was recently rumoured that it would not be less than R60 million.

The administration is now looking at ways of deriving income, mainly by designing potentially high-income urban

projects and leasing the space out to private enterprise.

Some projects will occupy airspace — the column of air above railway lines.

The SA Transport Services Act was recently amended to allow SATS to begin developing unused railway land. Although it does not have to apply for rezoning, the Act does stipulate that it must “seek agreement” with local authorities.

Revitalisation

Apart from the 26 ha now available in Johan-

nesburg, SATS has identified well over 100 ha in Pretoria's CBD and its Capital Park area, and 32 000 ha elsewhere in South Africa.

It is working on projects to revitalise its extensive holdings in seaside cities and, for instance, is examining innovative waterside projects in Durban, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Saldanha Bay.

In Johannesburg it has been holding talks with the municipality, various institutions and private developers for some months.

In a few weeks, SATS and an unnamed PWV city will jointly announce the first significant inner-city development under the new policy.

The head of the new SATS division, Mr H J Loubser, told *The Star*: "We are fully aware of the potential impact of our actions and of the responsibility which goes with it. We will work with private initiative and at all times bear in mind the interests of the public and its local authorities."

Potential To Transform City Centers

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Aug 86 p 13

[Article by James Clarke]

[Text] The railways have suddenly emerged as big, powerful and, let it be said, worrisome newcomers in city centre development throughout South Africa. They are suddenly capable of transforming inner Johannesburg, and might do just that.

Through historical acquisition and development, SA Transport Services (SATS) owns vast chunks of South Africa's inner cities. Some of these areas became derelict as development moved away from the railway stations.

SATS, like other State and semi-state departments, now has to pay property rates and taxes to local authorities and therefore has to develop its unproductive property holdings.

SATS is also looking to develop the airspace above the railway tracks — a process which has had a dramatic impact in city centres overseas.

One tract of "available" airspace in central Johannesburg between End and Rissik streets is 26 ha in extent. That's half as big as Newtown or 10 times the size of Carlton Centre's four-block 2,63 ha site.

SATS has identified 62 ha of land in Pretoria that can be made available to the private sector for development — all within 2 km of Church Square. There's another 72 ha at Pretoria's Capital Park.

Masterplanning is under way on 46 ha of rundown Durban seafront immediately south of Addington Hospital and 40 ha of land and waterfront at the Esplanade Yacht Basin. Also being investigated are large areas in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and other cities.

Since last year SATS has been paying globular sums on its properties to local authorities in lieu of rates. By next July valuations of its land, at least in Johannesburg, should be settled. Various figures have been bandied about recently: one was that the overall national figure may be R60 million a year.

SATS has set up a special head office department in Johannesburg called "Business Development" to optimise its unused properties and airspace.

Private developers in the city centre are worried — particularly as a recent amendment to the South African

Transport Services Act allows SATS to release its land for development without applying for rezoning.

But the Act obliges SATS to "seek agreement" with local councils on all development.

If SATS wants to, it may develop residential apartments on its land in Johannesburg. Indeed, that's one option it is looking at — and that could bring a whole new character to the city centre.

This week I talked to the men behind SATS business development division.

Mr H J "Fuzz" Loubser, who heads the division which is in Braamfontein, said: "The amendment certainly does open the way to exciting future developments."

"Right now we have available in Johannesburg thousands of square metres of airspace in sites ranging in size from 6 000 square metres to 27 000 sq m."

"To assemble such a space elsewhere in the city centre could take years of negotiating and it would mean wholesale destruction of existing fabric."

"Naturally we are very aware of our responsibility to inner city environments and we would not release all of our available land simultaneously. We will ensure that each development takes place in strict accordance with a development brief and we'll ensure that any development is to the advantage of citizens, private enterprise and Transport Services."

"We're with the private sector, not against them."

Fuzz Loubser, a relaxed and humorous 35 year-old Pretorian who commutes daily to Johannesburg, has the distinction of running SATS's smallest department. Its professional staff can boast degrees in civil engineering, a masters in business leadership, a master's in town and regional planning and a degree in quantity surveying — yet it has only two men.

Mr Loubser's assistant is 28 year old Nigel Woolfson, an articulate Natal and Pretoria graduate who holds the last

two degrees — both *cum laude*. He also has two administrative assistants.

Recently *The Sunday Star* reported SATS was planning to lease out a large piece of land straddling the railway immediately east of Park Station for a spectacular Eastgate-sized retail and office complex called The Gallery.

The project is one of the airspace projects being looked at by SATS. Discussions with the Johannesburg city council on development rights are apparently nearing conclusion.

The plan is seen by some as a serious challenge to a private enterprise scheme to revamp the city centre along the axis of Eloff Street.

Fuzz Loubser's department deals only with the leasing of under-utilised land and airspace. Airspace will probably only be leased "because one cannot determine in what manner people will be transported in future and SATS would like to keep its options open."

The lease periods will not be less than 25 years.

"We aim to optimise income from our land holdings, rather than maximise it," said Mr Loubser.

"We see scope for a balance between high-income and low-income activities — of providing the inhabitants of a city with breathing space, a pleasant environment and perhaps even communal facilities. In return we insist that each project must be economically beneficial to all concerned," said Mr Woolfson.

"We recently joined Sapoa (SA Property Owners Association) because we want to talk with everybody — the institutions, the developers... We want to shake off the old image that Transport Services is unapproachable."

Fuzz Loubser said he viewed the recession as an opportunity rather than a problem. "The slow down is allowing us time to plan logically and carefully and to develop an implementation strategy suitable to the private sector and capable of matching the volatility of the property industry."

SATS's first venture into private enterprise property development will, said Mr Woolfson, be a relatively small inner city project "somewhere on the Witwatersrand".

"By starting small we will be able to learn without big risks.

"In transport, of course, one needs to co-ordinate so many interests including those of the private sector. For example we generate major passenger traffic at various destination points. Take Johannesburg station: it has 1 200 trains passing through daily. Large numbers of passengers can create a retail atmosphere.

"Designing aesthetic retail complexes at nodal interchanges — with maximum involvement from private enterprise — is going to be a new challenge for us."

Over the years the old SAR&H administration acquired thousands of hectares of land for future expansion which has not yet materialised. Much of it has become derelict and has caused planning blight.

Mr Loubser said "We've identified at least 32 000 ha of surplus land so far and most of it has been leased out. We are now concerned with looking at high potential urban land

which can generate income for transport services.'

Why not sell off unwanted land?

"One never knows what the future holds for public transport in the inner city — but we are in fact continually selling land. We made R13,4 million from sales last year. We made almost double that — R24 million — from leases, mostly from low-income generating facilities.

Mr Loubser would not be drawn on specific projects. I asked him about the Braamfontein marshalling yards and the possibility of erecting a slab over them for future development — especially living accommodation.

"The engineering costs would make the land extremely expensive. But it's a future option."

How about SATS going for living accommodation on other, more accessible, inner city land?

Nigel Woolfson: "It's an option we are interested in. We see the west end of town as being office-oriented and the east as more suitable for retail, office, hotel and residential uses."

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SOUTH AFRICA

OBSERVERS OPTIMISTIC ABOUT SUCCESS OF CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICTS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Aug 86 p 23

[Article by Annabelle Gordon]

[Text] **THE** Johannesburg central business district, perhaps more than elsewhere, is a reflection of the economy... its fortunes mirror what is going on around it.

Today the CBD is under pressure, turnover and rentals are low and decentralised accommodation is an ever-present threat.

Observers believe, however, that the rush to the suburbs of the last decade seems to have slowed. One of the drawbacks of the move out of the city was that people took their city problems with them — those who sought to get out of the concrete jungle, away from the poisonous fumes and the traffic jams, tended to create a very similar scenario around them in the decentralised areas. They built new concrete jungles and caused traffic jams.

Parking has become increasingly difficult to find in Parktown, Rosebank, Sandton and Randburg. As public transport is noticeably lacking in the decentralised areas, staff are forced to buy, use and park cars to commute to work.

The opening of CBDs to traders of all races elicited predictions that space emptied by decentralisation would be filled by a rush of blacks to the city centre.

Decentralisation loses steam

Although Anglo American Property Services (Ampros) leasing director Joe Hallis confirms that a reasonable number of deals were done with black businessmen or professionals in the city centre, there has been no avalanche of applications as many of them were

there in any event. With regard to the decentralised areas, there has been little or no demand.

The only dissenting voice came from one tenant in the CBD who has been there for years — Reuel Khosa, who runs a black management consultancy.

"I would love to be in the northern suburbs rather than here," he says. "My clients are white, and they are all Sandton-based."

Landmark's commercial manager Nicholas Hill experienced a rush from black office tenants for a month after the opening of the Johannesburg CBD, but no sustained demand.

"While it is convenient for the chief executive who probably lives nearby, the solid core of business remains in the CBD. The big insurance houses, mining houses, the aggressive commercial enterprises need to be in town."

JH Isaacs group executive chairman Les Weil says: "An important factor of decentralising company headquarters is that they do not require a high intensity of personnel, whereas the infrastructure of CBDs is better able to cater for more people."

"Thus both CBDs and suburbs have their role in property development."

CBD authority Nigel Mandy feels there will be a CBD resurgence.

"It makes sense. They offer greater accessibility to the black market. If they are opened for residential purposes as well as offices, it will help consolidate the cities."

There has been a growth of available parking space in Johannesburg. There are several speculative garage developments that have burgeoned in the city in the last few years. The city centre being the hub of the radial system for buses, it is well served by public transport for staff usage. Companies would need only half the parking bays they would require if based out of the city.

Hallis considers the northern suburbs of Johannesburg overbuilt. "But certain of the centres are still able to take advantage of the affluent clientele frequenting these centres. Rentals may be stretched at times but if the shop-owners can hold out they will pay up, waiting for the good times to make it up.

"The East Rand is not what it was, but it isn't terrible. People are coming back.

Is war going to be declared? Are developers going to slash rentals to court new shop and office tenants,

thus aggravating the already depressed market prices? Or will the market find its own place with city centres and decentralised areas serving different needs?

The CBDs appear to have the answer for companies with large staff.

Until new black homes are developed in the far north, the lower-paid labour force cannot easily be transferred to the northern suburbs and that will also affect many companies.

Certainly the CBD has been smartened up in some areas. Remember when the Carlton Centre went up in the middle of dingy motortown? There were hoots of mirth and many found the thought ridiculous.

Now the emphasis has shifted to Diagonal Street where changes must take place as the highrises overtake the slums — and nearby Newtown is being watched for promised development.

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SOUTH AFRICA

INDUSTRY URGED TO INCREASE USE OF MINERALS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Aug 86 p 14

[Article by Stan Kennedy]

[Text]

South Africa could earn tens of billions of dollars in foreign exchange each year if industrialists took up Government's challenge to further benefit the country's minerals.

In addition, sanctions would not be so easily imposed if sophisticated products were to be produced from these minerals.

Research is currently under way at the Council for Mineral Technology in Randburg (Mintek) into, for example, the production of alumina and magnesium to make the country self-sufficient in these products, both of which have to be imported.

But there are many other areas which can be investigated, such as stainless steel, chromium chemicals, a wide range of titanium and vanadium products and gold jewellery, says Dr Aidan Edwards, president of Mintek.

White Paper

While being a major exporter of titanium concentrates, South Africa has to import all its titanium metal and ferro-titanium needs.

"If we can produce just 10 percent of the world's stainless steel — we already supply half the world's needs for chromium to make stainless steel — we could earn half the value of our annual gold exports of more than R15 billion," Dr Edwards says.

He was commenting on a White Paper on the Mineral Policy of SA

tabled in Parliament on Tuesday. The report envisages the establishment of a mineral advisory council to oversee the best use of minerals. It also states that other trading procedures, such as countertrade, should be used to increase foreign trade.

Dr Edwards says: "Our mineral wealth makes us dominant in the fields of platinum, chromium, manganese and vanadium to name just a few.

"We are currently improving the value of these products and, at the same time, producing a larger number of them."

Although Mintek was established for that reason, the release of the report, which Dr Edwards says is not mere flag-waving but "for real", will bring about a greater involvement by Mintek.

"The report will certainly give a spur to adding value to our minerals but there will be restrictions on manpower.

"First, there is a dearth of people wishing to enter the professions associated with the minerals industry. We are working hard at it and are creating a public awareness through a series of television programmes.

"Secondly, we cannot rely too heavily on imported expertise. Not only are we suffering from political criticism but the rand is so weak and salaries are not high. There is not much incentive for a person in Europe to come to a country which, in his mind is blowing up and, at the same time, earn less money."

He says in the case of Krugerrands, coal and iron ore exports, these are soft targets and harm no-one overseas because of the glut situation. Should sanctions be imposed on the sale of minerals, countries would have to buy from us if we were to increase their value.

"They could buy the minerals elsewhere but not the sophisticated products. The alternative for them would be to do years of research, and commit themselves to expensive capital investment."

Mintek's brief has always been to ensure the welfare of the minerals industry and to develop it so that new industries spring from it.

"Sanctions are obviously playing an important role in giving more impetus to beneficiation.

"However, they are only incidental. Our mineral wealth has to be exploited to its maximum effect for the good of the country, irrespective of sanctions. Our projects are long-term and I believe sanctions, were they to come about, will be short-term."

On the question of countertrade, Dr Wim Holtes, executive director, SA

Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto), says: "The procedures and policies must be clearly spelt out by the government. If the government sets a clear example of how it is going to handle countertrade, the private sector will follow suit.

"Safto is prepared to assist in the process although, basically, it is a relationship between the large importers, which are normally the state corporations, and the buyers.

"The private sector should be represented on any standing committee so that the right exporters benefit from this type of transaction."

Diversifying

Diversifying the supply of mineral products will be more difficult as the current trade is geared to the major industrialised countries. The smaller countries do not have the same industrial needs.

"However", says Dr Holtes, "we may have to look for non-traditional trading channels. Traders from new areas may be able to achieve a greater spread of our distribution worldwide.

"There must be many traders in Asia and the Far and Middle East who would grab the chance to get involved in this type of business, which has been denied them in the past.

"It was very much a closed shop but there could be the opportunity for them to act as principals, buying and selling our products."

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SOUTH AFRICA

INVESTORS FAMILIARIZED WITH NEW TYPES OF GOLD PROSPECTING

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 24 Aug 86 p 4

[Article by Dave Edwards]

[Text] **TODAY'S investor may look upon the several opportunities for investment in gold exploration linked shares with some perplexity. Are there any ground rules for assessing their potential?**

Because the current upsurge in gold exploration is the result of increased mining profitability investors can be reassured that the purpose is to expand the industry not merely to sustain it. South Africa has always been in an enviable position because of its low mining costs. The free fall in the rand against the dollar has substantially increased mining profit margins.

The recent rise in the dollar price of gold, which has been remarkably stable in recent years, is merely the cherry on the cake.

Driller-farmers

Exploration, in general is costly and slow. The exploration for gold within the limits of the Witwatersrand Group sedimentary basin is no exception. Costs are so high that only the large mining houses have the required funds.

The delimitation of a payable ore reserve needs a comprehensive drilling programme to such depths that a drill may occupy the same site for one or two years.

Drillers and crew have been known to sow and harvest several crops during a single occupancy.

Three targets

Moreover, different considerations apply to different types of exploration. For instance, three different exploration targets are discernible:

- Those which are unrelated to known payable gold deposits.

The Potchefstroom Gold Areas (PGA) involvement in the Mooirivier and Vyfhoek ventures in the Potchefstroom gap falls into this category as exploration seeks to identify a new gold entry point in the basin.

Initial exploration, perhaps using seismic reflection techniques, helps to define areas of structural interest. After that a drilling programme begins the search for reef intersections.

- Targets which are the lateral extension of known goldfields.

Anglo American's application for a mining lease over its ground north-west of Joel is a case in point as is PGA's exploration south-west of the main Klerksdorp goldfield.

These targets lean heavily on results obtained from nearby drilling or active mining. These areas are thus more likely to yield results from a relatively close-spaced drilling programme.

- Targets which seek to exploit the deeper regions of known goldfields.

Freddie's involvement in the proposed South Deep mine, an extension of the West Wits goldfield, is one.

These targets rely heavily on results obtained in adjacent mining and also on the development of technology both to mine them — and to drill them. It is worth bearing in mind that although the old Joy 50 rig is now regularly drilling to depths of 4.5 kilometres, new rigs will have to be developed to probe to depths of five kilometres and beyond.

Because the time to drill a hole increases exponentially with its depth, new techniques and equipment are being developed by SA companies. Deep mines are fraught with problems, unbearably high temperatures and rock stability being among the most important. Many deep mines will probably have to be completely mechanised.

Highlights

Another important aspect of exploration is where it is situated. The accompanying table, which compares historical production up to and including 1983 between the seven major Witwatersrand goldfields, highlights the variability in average production grade.

West Wits is by far the highest grade producer at 17.56 grams a ton and the Welkom and Klerksdorp goldfields vie for second place at a much lower 11.61 and 11.37 grams a ton respectively. These figures go a

MINIMUM PRODUCTION FIGURES FOR WITWATERSRAND BASIN 1887-1983

Goldfield	Years of Production to 1983	Tons milled in millions	Kgs of gold in millions	Average grade in grams/ton
West Wits	42	259	4.55	17.56
Welkom	32	585	6.80	11.61
Klerksdorp	42	344	3.91	11.37
Evander	25	117	1.00	8.56
East Rand	96	987	8.42	8.53
Central Rand	96	1 076	8.96	8.33
(C.R. Shallow)	80	146	1.58	10.35
(C.R. Deep)	96	930	7.38	7.93
West Rand	90	518	3.57	6.90
Total Witwatersrand	96	3 886	37.21	9.57

Source: Mineral Deposits of Southern Africa (1986)

long way to explain the concentration of current exploration effort in three of the four "youngest" goldfields!

Do not miss the fact that the three highest average grade goldfields are restricted to the western and southern arc of the basin.

Theory

The table also illustrates an interesting point as far as the Central Rand goldfield is concerned. The deeper mines recovered a significantly lower grade of ore than the shallower mines.

This is not entirely unexpected as the currently popular place theory for the origin of the Witwatersrand gold-bearing ores suggests that gold was deposited in sedimentary fans spreading from specific entry points to the basin. The heavy gold can be expected to be concentrated close to the point of entry, values falling off further away.

Questions

There are therefore three initial questions which the would-be investor should ask himself before buying exploration-linked shares.

Firstly, to which known goldfield is it related or attached? A reply to this question will help you to establish the historical mineable grade nearby and the potential of the area being explored.

Secondly, is this a lateral extension of a known reef (reefs) or working mine? If the answer is yes then a new mine can be expected to have a similar grade, reef characteristics and therefore similar costs if a similar technology is to be used.

Thirdly, is the mine a depth extension of known reef (reefs) or working mine? If it is, the potential mineable grade must be reduced to allow for grade reduction with depth and due allowance must be made for the fact that new technologies still probably have to be developed.

It is perhaps enigmatic that the highest grade goldfield (West Wits) most rapidly reaches depths greater than four kilometres.

How far away is the day that monster machines, working around the clock in Stygian gloom, will rip out the guts of our primeval world?

Gold may have its lure, but its procurement may yet be more lurid still.

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SOUTH AFRICA

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY HEAD SHEDS LIGHT ON MASSIVE PLATINUM RESERVES

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR (Finance) in English 24 Aug 86 p 19

[Text] THE new platinum find in South Africa — announced dramatically last week — will probably not be developed this century.

This was the opinion of mining analysts generally and the head of the Government's geological survey department (GSD), Dr Nok Frick, who told **FINANCE** that South Africa's known platinum reserves would last until the end of the century at current production levels.

Dr Frick revealed the potentially massive increase in SA platinum reserves, which could further strengthen the country's already near-monopoly on viable world platinum reserves, when he gave a talk at a Mintek function in Johannesburg.

In spite of the enthusiastic response of Mintek president Aidan Edwards, who said he was "very excited" about the discovery and believed the mining houses would clamour for the rights to participate, Dr Frick and mining analysts dispelled potential market euphoria.

Noted mining analyst Rodney Yaldwin of brokers Simpson, Frater, Steyn and Strong, said: "All it does is that it adds to SA reserves and we have so many platinum reserves anyway."

Commented economist Mike Brown of brokers Davis, Borkum, Hare: "The whole thing is froth; it probably won't be exploited this century."

Added the former Chamber of Mines economist: "The identified reserves of the mines operating are sufficient to keep them going for some time. These chaps realise that

SA holds the bulk of the world's platinum reserves and that the platinum market is very volatile.

"They don't want the price shooting up on rumours that SA could withdraw platinum from the markets in a punitive counter-sanctions measure. Nor do they want the price overly depressed with the news that there are excessive supplies of the metal."

Dr Frick said the deposits of potentially platinum-bearing ore had been identified after extensive seismic studies of areas in and around the Bushveld Igneous Complex in the central Transvaal, which contained the famous Merensky and UG2 platinum reefs.

These two reefs are currently being mined by three major operations — Rustenburg Platinum, Impala Platinum and Western Platinum — and are already responsible for South Africa contributing around 2,5 million ounces, or more than 80 percent of the world's annual platinum output.

According to Dr Frick, renewed geophysical research done on the Bushveld Complex over the past year has now radically altered previous perceptions in the Government Geological Survey about the size and nature of the complex.

"We now know that it is far larger than previously thought and in parts its structure is different. As a consequence, larger areas are now prospectable with a reasonable chance of finding additional platinum reserves."

At present SA's known platinum reserves are about 25 million kg of the metal, says Dr Frick, on the basis of previous studies assuming viable mining at a depth of 1 km vertical.

The difference in the structure of the new areas, he says, means that platinum could exist just a few hundred metres below the surface compared with depths of up to 1.5 km now being mined.

"In the last year we have done a lot of seismic work which has dramatically altered our beliefs about the Bushveld Complex. Data have always existed but no-one interpreted it."

As a result of the survey department's findings the Bushveld Complex's volume of potentially platinum-bearing ore has more than doubled.

"The figures are almost meaningless, they are so astronomical."

The findings could also mean a significant boost to SA's chromium reserves — it already has more than 90 percent of the world's reserves calculated to a conservative 1 km vertical depth — of an estimated 25 billion tons of mineable

ore. Geologically, chromite exists hand-in-hand with platinum-bearing ore in the Bushveld Complex.

But on whether the finding would result in a flurry of mining-house activity, Dr Frick was more cautious.

"SA's current reserves will last a century at current mining levels. What the new find means is that the mining houses will now do exploratory drilling and will have something to look forward to if and when world demand for platinum and chromium increases."

The news came hard on the heels of an announcement by a new Australian company — to be called Molopo Australia — which will explore and hopefully develop a potential platinum-bearing area in Botswana called the Molopo Farms Complex (MFC).

Dr Frick says the MFC exists but is probably not mineralised, judging from the samples of ore the GSD has studied to date. MFC may have potential but it will take a great deal of work to evaluate, while the Bushveld Complex, by contrast, has known potential.

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SOUTH AFRICA

ECONOMICS EDITOR EXPLAINS RESERVE BANK'S ANNUAL REPORT

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Aug 86 p 4

[Article by Gerald Prosalendis]

[Text]

THE RESERVE BANK says in its 1986 annual economic report that the marked downward movement of the economy — that accompanied the adjustment process of eliminating excess demand that had been allowed to arise during the 1983/84 "mini-boom" — came to an end in the second quarter of 1985.

"The encouraging recovery that commenced in the third quarter of 1985 and was confirmed in the fourth quarter, did not, however, build up sufficient self-sustaining momentum to continue smoothly through the first half of 1986.

"The recovery, in fact, faltered in the first quarter of 1986 before regaining some lost ground in the second quarter.

"Present indications nevertheless are that the SA economy has consolidated its earlier advances and is now in the process of moving on to somewhat higher levels of expenditure and output," says the report.

Gross domestic output is estimated to have shown a modest positive growth at an annualised rate of 1,5% in the second quarter of 1986.

This followed an encouraging advance of 2,5% in gross domestic product in the third and fourth quarters of 1985 and subsequent fallback in the first quarter of 1986.

In the four quarters to the end of June 1986, growth in gross domestic product has averaged 1%.

However, by the middle of 1986 real gross national product was still significantly below its level in the second quarter of 1984.

In the second half of 1985 and the first half of 1986, the decline in real personal disposable income did not represent "fiscal drag," but arose from the failure of household incomes to keep pace with the rate of inflation.

In the four quarters to the middle of 1986, real private consumption expenditure on durable goods recovered significantly, rising by 8%. Real expenditure on non-durables increased marginally by 0,5%, whereas real spending on semi-durables and consumer services remained essentially unchanged.

"The mild recovery in total real private consumer spending was not, however, spread evenly over the four quarters concerned. A fairly marked revival in real consumer spending in the second quarter of 1985 was followed by an abrupt downward adjustment in the first quarter of 1986, which, in turn, was somewhat more than fully reversed in the second quarter of the year," says the report.

Real fixed capital formation, which has been declining since 1982, continued to do so at an accelerating pace from the middle of

1985 to the end of June 1986.

The volume of gross fixed investment expenditure in agriculture declined by 21,5% in the four quarters to mid-1986, after a decrease of 9% in the four quarters to mid-1985.

In the manufacturing sector, real fixed investment declined by 7% (6,5%) in the four quarters to the end of June 1986. As a result of the declines in new investment, the stock of productive assets in manufacturing shrank by 2% in the four quarters to the end of June 1986, after having increased by 0,5% in the four quarters to the end of June 1985.

Mining houses increased their capital spending by only 0,5% (13%) in the four quarters to the end of June 1986.

Public sector investment in the transport and communications sector dropped by more than 17% in the four quarters to the end of June 1986, after rising by 15% in the previous four quarters.

Real capital expenditure by general government departments increased, however, by 14,5% in the four quarters to end of June after declining by 1,5% in the previous four quarters.

Real fixed investment by public corporations declined sharply by 28% in the four quarters to the middle of 1986, after a marginal increase of 0,5% in the previous four quarters.

Total real *inventories* declined sharply in the third and fourth quarters of 1985. However, a considerably lower rate of depletion occurred in the first half of 1986.

The gross domestic savings ratio amounted to 22,5% in the second quarter of 1986, compared with 19,5% in the same period in 1984. It had increased to 27,5% in the course of the 1984/85 business contraction.

The ratio of gross domestic investment to gross domestic product declined from 23% in the first half of 1985 to 19% in the second half, and to less than 18% in the first half of 1986.

On the capital account of the balance of payments, the near-equilibrium between long and short-term capital movements that had arisen in the second quarter of 1985 was upset by unexpected new developments after the middle of 1985.

The resultant large net outflow of foreign capital and intensified downward pressure on the exchange rate assumed critical proportions, but the standstill on certain foreign debt repayments and measures of exchange control that were put into effect did not succeed in stemming the net outflow and downward pressure was exerted on the exchange rate.

"This pressure bore little relationship to the strength of SA's international trading position and the realities of the economy."

In turn, the behaviour of the exchange rate assumed a pivotal position in determining the inflation rate.

Declines in net gold and other foreign reserves of the banking system, and slow growth in domestic bank credit, explained for a continued decline in the rate of growth in the money supply that began at the beginning of 1985.

The absence of excessive domestic demand, the lack of vigour of the economy and the strong position of the balance of payments on the current account justified further adjustments to both monetary and fiscal policy.

The Reserve Bank lowered Bank rate — the rate of rediscounting Treasury bills for the discount houses — 11 times between May 1985 and August 1986. Shifts in government's spending policies sought to encourage consumption and investment spending.

By August this year, however, the "real" economy remained relatively subdued by a lack of confidence in the future, and this was exacerbated by the possible enforcement of economic sanctions.

Nonetheless, conditions have been created that should prove

conductive to a more vigorous upturn in private spending, and the economy is well positioned to meet any increase in demand.

Conditions favourable for a return to more buoyant rates of growth in spending include:

- ☐ The relaxation of monetary policy;
- ☐ Relatively low real interest rates;
- ☐ A willingness by the authorities to allow an acceleration of the rates of increase in bank credit and the money supply;
- ☐ Government's more expansionary approach to its own spending policies;
- ☐ The rise in market value of various consumer-owned assets;
- ☐ Some reduction in the burden of household debt; and
- ☐ A low rand, which is discouraging imports and encouraging exports.

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CSO: 3400/516

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

NEW SHIPPING SERVICE TO SOUTH AMERICA--A new shipping service to Venezuela, Colombia and the Caribbean is to be introduced next month by Unicorn Lines. Mr Roger Barlow, general manager (foreign trade) said a regular combined service with Lineas Agromar of Barranquilla, Colombia, would sail from SA ports every five weeks. The first ship, Imme Oldendorf, leaves Durban on September 14 and the service will be known as Afracaribe. Main ports of call will be La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Santa Domingo, Puerto Rico, Santa Marta and Cartagena. Other ports will be included as and when cargo allows. "This extension of the service already offered by Unicorn and Agromar will benefit shippers by offering a regular service combined with the opportunity of transshipment to other ports and countries in these areas." Unicorn will market the service and Grindrod Shipping will act as port agents in SA. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Aug 86 p 14] /13046

UK NATIONALIZATION REPORT DENIED--Johannesburg, Aug 25, SAPA--The trade and industry deputy minister, Mr Kent Durr, yesterday described as "unadulterated rubbish" reports that South Africa was poised to nationalize British companies in order to survive sanctions. Mr Durr was reacting to an article in London's DAILY EXPRESS that the South African Government intended to take over British investments of about R22 billion in more than 50 companies. It said such action would follow any decision by the European Community (EC) in October to impose sanctions. "South Africa has always been a good and safe investment for British investors and things will remain that way. This is just part of the wicked disinformation that this country has been subjected to for years. British investors are used to it," Mr Durr said. He said the report was such "utter lunacy" that he did not wish to comment on its details and added: "It has never crossed the minds of anyone near government." [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0856 GMT 25 Aug 86 MB] /6091

CITRUS EXPORTS DOUBLED--Nelspruit - Citrus exports through Maputo harbour have more than doubled during the past 12 months according to figures released by the Lowveld Liaison Committee. Formed two years ago, the object of the Lowveld Liaison Committee is to promote tourism, civil aviation and business between the Lowveld and Mozambique. Mrs Trudie Schwarts, public relations officer for the liaison committee, said last year's exports from the Lowveld were two million cartons. "This season is still in progress and already we have exported more than five million cartons of citrus via Maputo," she said. A Liverpool shipping company is assisting with harbour improvements. Mrs Schwarts said the liaison committee had planned a seminar during October to advise Lowveld exporters of the benefits of using Maputo harbour. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Aug 86 p 8M] /13046

SOUTH AFRICA

PEACE MOVEMENTS AMONG MIDDLE CLASSES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Sara Martin]

[Text]

There has been a marked increase in formal attempts by middle-class South Africans to bridge the gap between racial and political groups.

All these attempts share the goal of finding peaceful solutions to the country's problems.

The "Let South Africa Speak" campaign, spearheaded by Cape Town businessmen, is now in its third stage.

The movement aims at giving the silent majority of all races a united voice and a non-violent action plan.

Its manifesto encourages all South Africans to tie yellow ribbons to their shopping bags, handbags or briefcases and to wear yellow on Mondays and Fridays.

Campaign stickers should also be displayed on front and back of windcreens, on windows and on notice boards.

A return visit by an American psychologist and educator, Dr Carl Rogers, has been planned.

Workshops enable people from all walks of life and from

different groups to hear and be heard.

The workshops which formed part of the two earlier stages of the campaign were successful.

Women for South Africa was launched a few weeks ago by women who felt something had to be done about distrust between the race groups.

They began by asking all South Africans to say a prayer at 6.30 am each day.

They received so many calls from concerned women that they decided to form a "link" group to work with other organisations to get down to "grass roots" and start solving problems.

The Women for Peace group has recently sent out a questionnaire to all residents of Daveyton, Alexandra and Soweto to find out how the residents feel about what is going on in the townships.

The results of the survey will be known at the end of August.

Their Transvaal Rural Action Committee (TRAC) is continuing its work to help communities under the threat of removal.

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CSO: 3400/506

SOUTH AFRICA

WHITE PARENTS URGED TO BECOME AWARE OF TOWNSHIP REALITIES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Aug 86 p 13

[Article by Jon Qwelane]

[Text] Parents, and their children at private (white) schools, must make themselves familiar with the "suffering" of children in the townships and should strive to bring about a "new, just and nonracial society".

This call is contained in a lengthy statement by the recently formed multiracial Private Schools' Steering Committee (PSSC) as it added its voice to the growing clamour for the removal of security forces from black schools.

The PSSC comprises parents and teachers of pupils attending private schools.

The problems faced by township children were ultimately the problems of all South Africans and it was irresponsible of those not immediately affected by those happenings to proceed as if the country were normal.

"Indeed," said the PSSC, "we will not solve the problems of the education of black children unless South Africans strive on a broad front for a nonracial democratic society in which all our people have the chance to fulfil their aspirations."

There were issues which the "privileged members of society" had to be made aware of:

- Even in comparatively peaceful times children had to struggle to get places in the schools.

- Economic circumstances and lack of places in schools often led black children to begin school at the age of nine or 10 years. That made a mockery of the "educational" considerations which had led the Department of Education and Training to impose upper limits on the ages of students.

- The inadequacy of the opportunities for learning in DET schools, which arose from the frustration of students with the basic grounding in elementary skills and the inability of poorly qualified teachers to meet the intellectual needs of students in the upper standards.

"Parents and children who enjoy the sanctuary of private schools need to know about these things. They need to speak out about the actions of the security forces who regularly assault students with sjamboks, rubber bullets, bird-shot and fierce police dogs.

"They need to strive along with the victims of this oppression to redress this situation," the committee said.

It was alarmed at the rapidly deteriorating situation regarding public education in the townships.

"Because of the state of emergency and the attitude of the Department of Education and Training, the National

Education Crisis Committee and other organisations concerned with the education of the people have not been able to function so as to try to redress the problems which exist.

"We are alarmed that since the declaration of the emergency, the security forces have made school premises their new operational areas. The presence of police or troops on school campuses makes it impossible for education to proceed in any kind of normal fashion," the PSSC says.

Because of the demand by the DET that students carry identity cards, there were now about 300 000 children out of school with no hope of returning during the rest of the year.

"This situation has the most serious implications for the future of education in our country. It is totally unacceptable that children should carry these documents, or that they should be out of school.

"We also view with alarm the failure of the DET to consult parents or the NECC over the presence of security forces or about identity documents."

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY REPLIES TO KASSEBAUM ON RSA 'INTRANSIGENCE'

MB290953 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Station commentary: "Reform in South Africa"]

[Text] A myth that is increasingly being presented as a fact is that the South African Government is intransigent and is refusing to move ahead with peaceful political change. Most recently this claim was made by Nancy Kassebaum, a U.S. senator, after she had been in South Africa for less than 24 hours.

Had she studied the record, Senator Kassebaum would have found, as others have, that there has been more political change and reform in South Africa in the past 5 years than in the previous 50 years. Unrest conditions and a depressed economy have adversely affected the pace of reform but this is a natural phenomenon, as attested to by President Ronald Reagan.

Senator Kassebaum, like others, has called for the release of Mr Nelson Mandela, even though Mr Mandela has said he would not give a commitment to work for peaceful change. Even as Senator Kassebaum was making her unwarranted allegation of intransigence, moves were being announced to expand and extend consensus politics in the tricameral parliament. So successful has consensus politics been that in the past 2 years, white, colored, and Indian members of parliament have reached agreement on and passed no fewer than 200 bills through the tricameral parliament. On only 4 bills consensus was not reached.

The door is now wide open for participation by black South African in consensus politics, but clearly, participation by black leaders committed to violence must be ruled out. Another obstacle to full participation by black communities has been highlighted by Dr Oscar Dhlomo, the minister of education for the Zulu nation, the largest nation in South Africa. He said that the widening disunity among black political organizations and their failure to cooperate is to blame for the delay in attaining racial reconciliation and political coexistence in South Africa.

Intransigence is certainly a factor in South African politics but equally certainly, it is not a charge that can be laid at the door of the South African Government.

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CSO: 3400/513

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP WITHDRAWS PARLIAMENTARY WHIP COOPERATION

MB281448 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1443 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, 28 Aug (SAPA)--Official opposition speakers would no longer speak on agreed measures or make themselves available for ministers in debate, the official opposition in the House of Assembly's chief whip, Mr Brian Bamford, said today. At a press conference he explained what withdrawal of the cooperation of the official opposition ships would mean in practice. The PFP Progressive Federal Party had announced such a withdrawal during a debate on sitting hours in the House of Assembly minutes before.

"We will no longer speak on agreed measures and limit our speakers," he said. If the government countered this by filibustering, the PFP would absent themselves.

The intention was to get through the house's agenda, "and away from this place" as soon as possible as an ultimate protest against the treatment received from the government. Mr Bamford said it was the only occasion in his time, and he believed ever, that a party had withdrawn the cooperation of its whips. The main features of whip cooperation in the house were formal daily and weekly meetings with the government whips and the leader of the house respectively. The PFP would no longer attend these, Mr Bamford said.

Whips had come to play a more crucial role in the new tricameral parliament particularly to meet the convenience of ministers who had to speak in the various houses. "As administrative officials their functions have expanded over the past 18 months and those functions are now also out. Our speakers will not be available for ministers," he said.

There would also be no further informal chit-chat, coffee-drinking sessions with government whips and the leader of the house, Mr Hendrik Schoeman said.

It was practice that there was an exchange of information via the whips as to the attitude towards particular bills, opposition to measures or amendments. "This too will not take place for the rest of the sitting," Mr Bamford said.

The opposition's strategy had already begun with the unusual withdrawal of Mr Schwarz, their finance speaker, from the debate on the South African mint and coinage amendment bill, the first order of the day today.

"In our view the present sitting is a farce," Mr Bamford said. If the party was not going to be allowed to debate crucial issues such as unrest in Soweto, it was not prepared to spend hours and days on unimportant matters. None of the matters before parliament were of great importance, although all matters that came before parliament were important.

"We will be accused of dereliction of duty and we will continue with engine room of parliament and the one plus factor of a constitution which we opposed. There we will remain and put in as much as we can," Mr Bamford said.

The protest strategy would be continued for the rest of the session but cooperation would be resumed next year. "By then the point would have been made and the strength of our feelings on the issue would have been appreciated," he said.

The leader of the opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, also spoke and said the official opposition would not help the government to "artificially extend the parliamentary session." If the party opposed a bill, one PFP speaker would state their opposition. "If we do not oppose a bill then we will not have a speaker but if National Party speakers filibuster in a debate, we will not be present," he said in reply to a question.

Answering questions, Mr Bamford said he would continue to have informal discussions with whips of other parties, in spite of the PFP's withdrawal of cooperation with the government. He had met the whips of the other opposition parties earlier today to explain the PFP caucus strategy and although he did not know what their response would be or whether they would join in, he understood they supported the move.

Asked if the PFP would reconsider its strategy if its request for a special debate on the Soweto unrest was granted next week, Mr Eglin said the party would review its attitude if the situation in parliament changed. Instead of stopping Wednesday night sittings, which were specified in the joint rules and orders of parliament after the 19th sitting day, these periods should be set aside for special debates, he said.

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CSO: 3400/515

SOUTH AFRICA

ECC DECRIES TIGHTENING OF DEFENSE ACT

MB280602 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2357 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 28 Aug (SAPA)--The proposed amendment to the Defense Act tightening up the definition of religious objection was a further erosion of the right to object to military service, the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) claimed today.

"The period of alternative service for religious objectors--and the jail sentence for non-religious objectors--has now been set at six years," the ECC said in a statement to SAPA.

"Furthermore, religious objectors who do not accept the idea of a single deity (such as many Buddhists) will now also be liable for six years imprisonment."

The statement said that a year ago ECC presented evidence to the government's Geldenhuys committee of inquiry which examined, among other things, the system of conscription. "We called for alternative service to be extended to all those who, for moral, political or religious reasons, felt they were unable to service in the SADF. We also called for this service to be equal to the duration of military service and for such service to be allowed in non-government organizations," said the statement.

"These recommendations were not accepted by the Geldenhuys committee. Now it seems that the right to freedom of conscience has been further curtailed.

"It is of concern to the ECC that these added restrictions come at a time when a number of conscripts were applying to the board for religious objection. In the 2½ years of the board's existence a total of 1059 people have applied to be granted status as non-combatants, non-militarists or non-uniform wearers.

"Already 15 conscientious objectors have been refused--meaning that they face the prospect of a possible 6 years imprisonment. The proposed amendment to the Defense Act will now make it even more difficult for many objectors to apply to the board," the statement said.

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CSO: 3400/515

SOUTH AFRICA

SACC CLAIMS SOWETO DEATH TOLL HIGHER THAN OFFICIAL COUNT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Aug 86 p 13

[Text]

The SA Council of Churches said last night it had information indicating the number of deaths and injuries in the Soweto unrest were higher than the official figures.

In a statement issued in Johannesburg, the general secretary of the SACC, Dr CF Beyers Naude expressed shock at the Soweto council evicting people in arrears with their rent and said the rents issue had become a political time-bomb.

He appealed to the Soweto council to meet elected community leaders to resolve the problem.

"How many more people will first have to die before this madness ends?" Dr Naudé asked.

The statement said: "We are appalled at the events in Soweto on Tuesday night where 11 people were stated to be killed and 63 people believed to be wounded.

"Our information indicates that both the number of dead and wounded is higher than these figures but even if this were not the case, we are deeply shocked at the action of the Soweto council in evicting families who are in arrears with the payment of their rents.

"It should be realised that the issue of rents is no longer an economic one as far as the inhabitants of Soweto and other townships are concerned.

"It has become a political time-bomb which could soon explode in Soweto and other townships throughout South Africa if not wisely handled.

Set an example

"It seems pointless to appeal to the Government to stop the evictions and start talking to the credible community leaders but surely the Soweto council could set the example of meeting with the leaders elected by the community to resolve this problem. How many more people will first have to die before this madness ends?"

The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) said yesterday it was naive of the Government to think that black people did not know that the loans raised for the construction of the low-cost houses had been paid for decades ago through the system of rentals.

The organisation issued a statement attacking the rental system in the townships and the role played by black councillors in running them.

"It is thus a rip-off and therefore an insult to demand of black people to continue paying ever-increasing rentals.

"Despite present government policy of re-arrangement, the locations and townships black people live in are still intended to service white cities and towns. In fact they are labour reservoirs," the spokesman said.

"It is therefore not unreasonable to demand that the Government channels substantial subsidies in the direction of these townships and locations, rather than use them as generators of revenue," Azapo said.

Inhospitable areas

It was the legacy of the infamous Group Areas Act that black people had to live, not only in completely inhospitable areas with the attendant health hazards, but also far away from their work places.

The insurmountable financial problems these situations imposed, were obvious. Yet black people were expected to submit without question to the "rental fraud".

"This situation is further exacerbated by the fact that by comparing white and black rates or tariffs in the areas of electricity, refuse and other related services it is revealed that blacks pay infinitely more than whites."

SA members of the executive committee of the International Federation of Journalists have released a statement in Johannesburg condemning the latest incident in Soweto.

"This is further aggravated by the fact that the media in the country is presently (under) the most severe restrictions," the organisation said in a statement released in Johannesburg by a member of its executive committee based in the country.

Thami Mazwai, a Johannesburg-based journalist, who is also vice-president for Africa of the IFJ, released the statement yesterday in conjunction with the general secretary, Hans Larsen.

"At least six journalists are still in detention, foreign correspondents have been expelled and newspapers can report very little on the situation in the country.

"Those journalists not in detention are also hamstrung by legislation that prevents them from doing their work properly.

"The IFJ calls upon the South African Government to remove all restrictions on the Press, to release detained journalists and other political activists and community workers, to release those sentenced for their opposition to Government, unbanned the African National Congress, Pan African Congress and other banned organisations and start negotiations with leaders accepted by the majority of black South Africans.

"These are only the initial steps to bring normality to the country," the statement said.

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CSO: 3400/509

SOUTH AFRICA

OPTIMISM FOR 'GREY' AREAS SEEN AMONG ESTATE AGENTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Mr Piet Badenhorst created even more confusion among Johannesburg estate agents — already grappling with the intricacies of the Group Areas Act — when he hinted at "micro" group areas that could consist of a single block of flats or a street in a specific suburb.

But in a survey conducted by *The Star* among more than 20 estate agents operating in so-called "grey areas", the atmosphere was one of optimism.

One legal expert described the present fluid state of affairs as "the greatest penetration of Indian and coloured people into white suburbs in the history of this country".

Only one estate agent could, however, recall an instance where a prospective client who was not white, had actually obtained the necessary permission to buy property in a white area.

Mr Hardy Venter of Mayfair West runs a family business founded by his father in 1942.

He sold a block of flats to a Japanese businessman a few years ago.

That was the only transaction he could remember where a client who was at the time not officially classified as being "white" had obtained official

permission to buy property in a white area.

"General conservatism in the average white suburb is still hard to overcome," he said.

"As soon as word is out that coloured or Indian people had moved into an area, there is a slump in the white market."

EXEMPTION

Mrs M Nielson of J Leshnick and Son in Jeppestown said:

"When we get applications from Indians and coloureds we tell them the Group Areas Act does not allow it, but I know they are creeping in."

Mr V Ohanneffian of Crane Real Estate in Hillbrow said he had never come across anyone who had been given exemption, in terms of the Group Areas Act, to reside in a white area.

● A few thousand people are expected to attend today's meeting at the Hennops River Primary School sports fields to hear details of the new "Norweto" township south of Verwoerdburg.

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CSO: 3400/507

SOUTH AFRICA

POTCHEFSTROOM SYMPOSIUM DISCUSSES SWAPO IDEOLOGY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Aug 86 p 7

[Text]

It seemed a "gross inaccuracy" to view Swapo merely as an extension of Soviet foreign policy in Africa, Mr Andre du Pisani, political scientist at the University of South Africa, said in Potchefstroom today.

He told a symposium on resistance movements: "Swapo has to be fully understood within a particular historical and political context that goes back to German colonial times."

Mr du Pisani said there was no denying the effect of Marxism-Leninism on Swapo's political and economic thinking, but to view this influence as a dominant ideology was an oversimplification.

"Personally I do not believe that Swapo has one, coherent, dominant ideology. The status of Marxism-Leninism seems to be largely symbolic to Swapo."

According to Mr du Pisani, Swapo projected the ideals and the associated image of a decolonisation and an independence movement "much more persuasively and forcefully than any of the other groupings."

"While Swapo's military actions have been effectively contained inside Namibia, its potential political influence has not been directly affected by successful South African counter-insurgency."

Swapo remained a major political force in Namibian politics, Mr du Pisani said.

Delivering a paper on the Mozambican Resistance Movement (MNR), Professor E A M Thomashausen, Professor of Law at Unisa, said it would be a mistake to regard the MNR as the cause of Mozambique's misery.

"The truth is that the MNR became an authentic reflection of the grievances and the despair of the Mozambican population, whose most basic needs and rights have been denied by Frelimo to an unprecedented extent in Mozambique's history."

"The failure of the Marxist-Leninist revolution in Mozambique is shown in the de facto support of the population for MNR as a real and ideological alternative."

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CSO: 3400/504

SOUTH AFRICA

POTCHEFSTROOM SYMPOSIUM: SPLIT IN ANC UNLIKELY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Aug 86 p 7

[Article by Hannes de Wet]

[Text]

Hopes of a split between the communists and the nationalists in the ANC were based on false assumptions, a symposium on resistance movements was told at Potchefstroom University today.

Dr J F Kirsten, of the university's Institute for Political and Africa Studies, said: "The supporters of the black power philosophy within the ANC is also set on violence as the only way to create a new South Africa. It is improbable that this faction will leave the ANC for an uncertain internal negotiating position."

HISTORY OF CO-OPERATION

Dr Kirsten listed three main reasons why a split between the communists and the nationalists in the ANC was improbable:

- The long history of good co-operation between the ANC and the South African Communist Party (SACP).
- The apparent conviction on the part of the nationalists that a SACP/Soviet alliance held no real danger for them in the future, and the fact that the Soviets were their main source of weapons.
- If the nationalists did break away from the ANC, their internal credibility would be irreparably damaged.

Dr Kirsten said it was impossible to declare unequivocally that the ANC was being controlled and manipulated by the SACP. The central question was not whether all members of the ANC's executive committee were communists, but who were using who in the political power game.

"Is even this question still relevant if all the indications are that 23 out of the 30 executive committee members are either recognised members or active supporters of the SACP?" asked Dr Kirsten.

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CSO: 3400/504

SOUTH AFRICA

PSYCHIATRIST DESCRIBES FUTURE TRAUMA FOR FORMER DETAINEES

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Aug 86 p 7

[Article by Thelma Tuch]

[Text] FORMER detainees may not immediately feel the negative psychological effects of their detention and may only begin to suffer from them up to 10 years after their release, says a top Natal psychiatrist, Professor Mike Simpson.

He told a weekend seminar at Wits of law students councils of the Universities of Witwatersrand and Natal that a study done by Dr Paul Davis on 21 former detainees showed they all displayed signs of Post Traumatic Stress Syndrome (PTSS) — a common reaction to serious stress observed in war veterans, victims of terrorism, crime or natural disasters.

Findings of several Durban psychiatrists, who had seen a "considerable" number of detainees, had confirmed that.

Simpson, a former professor of psychiatry at the Royal Free Hospital Medical School in London and at Philadelphia University, said its symptoms include sleep disturbances, such as insomnia and nightmares, sexual disorders, depression and a deterioration in personal relationships.

Modern interrogation techniques were such that there was no need for interrogators to leave physical signs on the bodies of detainees. For that reason the absence of those signs did not confirm or disprove any allegations made by detainees about their treatment.

Simpson said the commonly alleged torture of electric shocks during interrogation was "exquisitely painful" and left relatively few marks on the body.

But he was sceptical of the validity of statements made by detainees and presented as evidence in the courts. He said

the process of prolonged interrogation could lead to a "mutually delusory" relationship between interrogator and detainee.

Interrogation tactics were stressful to the parties concerned, both of whom might successfully convince each other of the truth of the statement.

People subjected to interrogation may tell the interrogator what he (the interrogator) wanted, expected or had already told him.

Simpson said: "What is or isn't true may be unknowable by both parties at a certain stage of the interrogation."

Former detainees should be made aware that their stress symptoms were the "normal" reactions of "normal" people to a highly "abnormal" situation.

Many detainees felt guilty about giving away information. Their relatives should place no expectations on them after their release and allow them to express anger, fear or frustration.

Simpson said many former detainees, who at the time they were released felt "fine", might only feel the effects of their detention two, four and, in some cases, 10 years after the event.

He said: "If we go by the PTSS experience of Vietnam veterans it is clear that certain symptoms — linked to their war experience — did not develop for years afterwards."

Research had indicated that an effective way to deal with PTSS was by setting up "rap groups" where people who had suffered similar experiences could discuss them.

SOUTH AFRICA

SURVEY: NATIONS EXECUTIVES HIT HARD BY RECESSION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Aug 86 p 13

[Article by Michael Chester]

[Text]

High taxation and relentless inflation have pushed South African bosses to the bottom of the ladder in comparisons of executive pay packets in the Western business world, according to a special survey released today.

P-E Corporate Services warned that the findings have added new impetus to threats of a brain drain from executive suites in industry and commerce.

Moreover, the purchasing power of the disposable incomes of SA executives was now shrinking for the fifth year in succession, added Miss Jane Ashburner, head of the remuneration division, which monitors international pay trends and compiled the new survey.

The average salaries of executives at all levels and in all sizes of companies were now trailing way behind the incomes of their counterparts overseas.

The slide in living standards caused by the failure of pay packets to keep pace with soaring inflation, worsened by heavy tax bills, is also almost certain to be reflected in a nationwide survey of pay trends among rank-and-file workers which is likely to be released in the next few days.

But executives have been among the worst hit, according to Miss Ashburner, because of the additional burdens of sky-high marginal tax rates carried by top income earners — plus the special taxation on perks that started last year.

"Trends are bound to have a significant impact on emigration, especially because of the mobility of many executives and the big temptations of low inflation and low taxation in more and more overseas countries," she said.

"And prospects for 1987 look good throughout the northern hemisphere, with the United States poised to take the lead with still more tax cuts."

She believes the sharpest indication of the downward drift of the quality of living of SA executives is evidence that the proportion of the salaries left over as disposable income for the average marketing director, for instance, after all essentials have been covered, has plunged from 40 percent five years ago to 15 percent at best.

"The days of wine and roses in the executive suite have vanished," she said. "South Africa has now lost the attractions it used to have for migrating businessmen."

In 1981 the managing director of the average large manufacturing company, as an example, was better off in terms of the purchasing power of his disposable income than his counterparts in all the main Western countries apart from the United States.

Even a year ago he was better off than his counterparts in Britain, Belgium or Australia in the cash left over for luxuries and entertainment.

Today, however, his equal number in Britain has more than double his disposable income.

The gap yawns open to its widest in comparisons with the US (380 percent more spending power on non-essentials), France (460 percent more) and West Germany, whose counterparts have more than five times the amount of disposable income.

"The earnings of South African executives, measured in real terms and allowing for a crippling rate of inflation and worsening taxation, have actually shrunk for four years on the run and look certain to shrink still more in the next 12 months", said Miss Ashburner.

"In dramatic contrast, real earnings in the northern hemisphere have increased by as much as 20 percent in the past year alone.

"The only consolation for South Africans is that Australians are not much better off, which makes Australia a much

less attractive proposition for potential emigrants than either North America or Europe.

"By the yardstick of disposable income, France, with low taxation, and West Germany, where inflation is now below zero, are by the far the best prospects — even ahead of the US."

South Africa was also found to be faring badly in comparisons of the actual purchasing power of salaries, taking into account the cost of items that ranged from fashion clothes and restaurant bills to household appliances and passenger cars.

Among the seven overseas countries in the survey, only the United States showed higher prices — 30 percent higher than in South Africa.

Elsewhere, prices on the measurement of purchasing power were cheaper by 8 percent in Britain, 9 percent in Australia, 19 percent in France, 25 percent in the Netherlands, 32 percent in Belgium and by as much as 33 percent in West Germany.

The gaps look likely to increase. Inflation, running at 16,9 percent in South Africa when the comparisons were made in June, was next worst in Australia, where it was found to be 9,2 percent.

The current inflation rates elsewhere: Britain 2,8 percent, France 2,3 percent, the US 1,6 percent, Belgium 1,1 percent. West Germany has been forced into reverse with prices actually falling.

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SOUTH AFRICA

PROPOSED MULTIRACIAL COLLEGE ENCOUNTERS OPPOSITION

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Metro) in English 24 Aug 86 p 7

[Article by Ann Palmer]

[Text] **A COUNTRY village is in an uproar over the proposed establishment of a multiracial senior college.**

At a stormy meeting held in the village hall last week, about 250 residents of Henley-on-Klip, south of Johannesburg, met to air their feelings about the planned college in an obsolete Escom training centre.

While some of residents said they agreed with the principle behind the establishment of the school, they were determined: "Not in Henley-on-Klip."

Release

However, others at the meeting were clearly in favour of the college.

In a Press release sent out by the board of trustees for the new school, it was described as a pre-university college which would cater for "highly motivated and capable youngsters of all ages".

The pupils would fall into the 16-19 age group and only the "best students from all over South Africa" would be selected. The fees — R8 000 a year — would be sponsored by the private sector.

This is one of several similar projects, heavily supported by big business, which are being started round the country.

The New Era Schools Trust (Nest) is looking for sites on the Witwatersrand and in the Western and Eastern Cape areas for a string of multiracial schools.

The trust's first school is due to be opened in Tongaat in Natal in January.

The chairman of the Henley-on-Klip meeting and a resident who lives opposite the training centre in Regatta Road, Mr Brian Edwards, told the meeting that this was "just the start" if the proposed school went ahead.

Aware

Earlier, Mr Edwards, a British immigrant, said in an interview that he was worried about the "risk".

"We have been watching the media over the past three years and are aware of what is going on.

"The price of our properties is bound to drop. If you think of the resale value of our homes, no one in his right mind would buy a house that is opposite a black school. I certainly wouldn't."

Addressing the meeting, he said: "We have been told — and the trustees haven't hidden the fact — that the school is going to be 90 percent black.

"While you might point out that when Escom was using the training centre it was multiracial, I can tell you, having lived opposite for many years, that the percentage of blacks was low — in fact, you could hardly notice them."

Mr Edwards said he felt that residents had been given the impression by the trust-

ees of the school that the deal had been signed, sealed and delivered.

"The feelings of the people in the area round the training centre are definitely against the proposed school and we don't want it forced on us. In fact, I have collected 300 signatures of people who don't want the school."

The communications manager at Escom, Mr Ewald Thal, told the meeting that no deal had been completed.

He said it was important to point out that Escom was in the power business and not in the business of establishing schools.

"Escom will not force a deal down the throats of unwilling residents. However, in principle, Escom supports the establishment of such a school."

The reason for this support was that the country was facing a critical shortage of skilled labour.

"While we continue to build and develop larger businesses, we need the skilled manpower to run it, and with the present situation we can no longer draw on labour from overseas.

"We have a vast reservoir of potential talent to draw on from the black people, who also have feelings for South Africa."

Mr Edwards said at the end of his address: "I am not a racist, but don't dump 250 blacks on us."

Bridges

Mr Bill Barnes, a member of the village's vigilance committee, said that when he was first approached about the school at a meeting on July 16 he had disapproved.

Another resident, Mr Peter Townsend, said he was opposed to the establishment of the school in Henley.

"It is a jolly good idea and if it was built elsewhere in striking distance of me I would support it.

"It is not a racial issue. We wouldn't want 200 Wits students in our area."

Resident Heine Erlich said: "We need to keep our white area white. We have no desire to go to school in Soweto so why should they want to come here?"

An Afrikaans resident, Mr Johan Coetzee, pointed out that not all present at the meeting were opposed to the establishment of the school.

"I, for one, am not."

After the meeting, Mr Peter Townsend said that he and his wife should not be seen as racists as they had black friends whom they invited to dinner.

Mr Thal said he would go back to senior management at Escom and advise it of the situation.

"I will also advise the trustees that they need to

conduct an objective opinion poll among the residents."

A retired couple who live opposite the site of the proposed college, Mr Ken Hosken and his wife Helen, said they objected to the location of the college.

"In the area that would be affected there are mainly old-age pensioners, and quite honestly we are worried about the security aspect and whether the prices of our homes will drop," Mr Hosken said.

The chairman of the proposed college board of trustees, Mr Barry Adams, told the Sunday Times Metro that he felt villagers' reaction was premature as everything was still in the planning stages.

"Nothing has been signed. The trustees still have to inspect the facilities at the training centre to see if they are what we require."

Apolitical

He pointed that the proposed college would be apolitical, and to ensure that this was the case none of the board was involved in politics.

In a letter to the residents of Henley-on-Klip sent out last Thursday, Mr Adams said: "The design and siting of the training centre make it

suitable for a traditional school, and Escom feels that it could be used for a pre-university or senior college.

"It was decided that some of the members of the trust would visit residents in close proximity to the college to explain its plans and gauge their feelings about such a college."

Boarders

He said the senior-college concept was new to South Africa but took its approach from successful sixth-form colleges in Britain.

"Students are selected after they complete Std 8. The aim is to prepare high achievers for tertiary education."

The intention was to open early next year with 80 students, all boarders. They would be in Std 9 and some in the post-matric class.

"The college would reach its maximum enrolment — 200 — in its second year," Mr Adams said.

The chairman of the proposed Nest school in Tongaat, Mr Brice Biggs, said they had not encountered the same problems in Tongaat, and they would be opening their first school at the beginning of next year.

"In fact, the reaction towards the multiracial school has been positive."

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SOUTH AFRICA

BUSINESS GIVES NOD TO 'BLACK HOLIDAYS'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Aug 86 p 13

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text]

Many employers were becoming more flexible towards demands for a new "black calendar" of public holidays, a labour conference was told yesterday.

Speaking at an Institute for Personnel Management conference on industrial relations in Sandton yesterday, Dr Jon Lewis, managing editor of the SA Labour Bulletin, said research had shown that many employers responded in a more sophisticated manner to demands for June 16 as a paid public holiday than they had to demands for a May Day holiday.

FLEXIBLE RESPONSE

Most companies were inflexible to demands for a May Day holiday with a rigid no work, no pay policy.

Dr Lewis said information gathered by the Labour Monitoring Group about June 16 in-

dicated a more varied and flexible response from employers.

About 60 percent of companies approached by their workers for a paid holiday on that day had negotiated about the issue.

Of those who agreed to negotiate 75 percent reached some form of agreement.

Only 14 percent of those companies had granted a paid June 16 holiday.

The rest agreed to "no work, no pay and no penalty", arranged for workers to work in extra time, or in cases where factories were working short shifts, arranged that June 16 be an off day.

Dr Lewis said he believed stayaways were a political response by people denied political rights which would remain a fact of South African life until such time as the political dispensation changed.

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SOUTH AFRICA

INSTITUTE HEAD PREDICTS HOUSING NEEDS, GIVES FIGURES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Aug 86 p 3

[Text]

There is a national shortage of 334 000 homes for coloureds, Indians and blacks, and a surplus of 37 000 for whites, says Mr D M Roelvert, executive director of the Institute for Housing of Southern Africa.

He told a local government and housing conference in Vanderbijlpark at the weekend that this surplus was equivalent to a town the size of Mitchell's Plain in the Cape and represented a capital investment of R1,48 billion.

Mr Roelvert said there was also an estimated shortage of 177 000 homes for coloureds, Indians and blacks in the six national states and the trust areas.

He said that according to the 1980 census, 45 percent (13 million) of South Africa's total population of 29 million was urbanised. Projections for the year 2000 were that the total population would increase to about 4 million, of which 75 percent (34 million) would be urbanised.

Five Johannesburgs in 14 years

This could be equated to building between three and five Johannesburgs in the next 14 years at a cost of R3 135 million a year for the first 10 years and R2 625 million a year for the next four years.

The State President's announcement that an additional R1 750 million would be made available for mass housing was still not enough.

Mr Roelvert said Johannesburg, including Soweto, accommodated 3,3 million people, but by the year 2000 it could house about 5 million at a density of 18 to 29 people a hectare. Of these, about 3 million might fall in the low-income bracket.

Mr Roelvert stressed that the capital investment required for large-scale housing provision over the next decade or two could not be provided by the Government alone without further taxing the economically active citizens and straining the economy.

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SOUTH AFRICA

MASSIVE BOOST FOR WELFARE HOUSING PROJECT FOR WHITES ANNOUNCED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by Kym Hamilton]

[Text]

Welfare housing for whites is to receive a massive R130 million capital boost within the next two years, the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works, Mr Amie Venter, announced last night.

An urgent need in this area had been identified, Mr Venter said at the opening of the Elandsport Home Exhibition of Young Buyers in Pretoria.

The allocation to his department of R17,7 million of the R750 million the Finance Ministry has earmarked for special low-cost housing programmes, had enabled his department to boost its welfare housing budget, he said.

Mr Venter said those who would benefit included the disabled, both adults and children, homeless children and the aged.

Mr Venter also announced further steps to deal with the backlog in white housing.

The R17,7 million grant will be divided up with 59,3 percent going to welfare housing, 15,8 percent to low-cost housing projects, 16,9 percent to providing financial assistance to first-home buyers and 2,4 percent to housing for labourers within the House of Assembly administration.

A further 5,6 percent of the department's grant will be spent on developing the "incremental housing" concept, such as the one which had been established at Elandsport.

The Elandsport housing complex is the first pilot project of basic or beginners' housing to be completed.

The core of the house — equivalent to a "bachelor pad" — is built in the first phase of development. The owner can then extend this home according to increasing needs and means.

A further boost to bring homes into the reach of first-time buyers was in the pipeline. Mr Venter said the R40 000 ceiling on building costs for those who qualified for an interest subsidy from the State was due to be increased.

Mr Venter added that the savings the grant had created in his budget would be spent on the following projects during the present and the next financial year.

A total of R8 million will be used for the care of the disabled, R3,5 million will be spent on providing housing and care facilities for homeless children, R22 million for the mentally frail and aged, and R17 million for other needy aged.

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SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG ALERT TO SOWETAN HOUSING CRISIS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Aug 86 p 6

[Text]

Thousands of people have flowed into Greater Soweto every month since the lifting of influx control, and faced with a massive lack of housing, the position in the town is becoming desperate.

This was disclosed during last night's city council debate by Johannesburg management committee chairman, Mr Francois Oberholzer.

He said his council had met with Sowetan authorities last week to try and thrash out a solution.

Anticipating problems from "uncatered-for urbanisation", the city had appointed a committee seven months ahead of the removal of influx control.

Between 2 000 and 3 000 ha of land which the committee had identified for housing in the Syferfontein, Zuurbekom, area had proved to be unsuitable because of its proximity to water used for the city supply.

Other areas were now being investigated where site and service could be offered to counter the danger of overspill from Soweto, Mr Oberholzer said.

While not overtaxing already heavily taxed ratepayers, Johannesburg had done more for the unemployed than any other local authority, he said.

Certain capital-intensive items could be privatised, he said, but not labour intensive activities.

The first thing private enterprise did was to opt for efficiency, which meant one person doing the job of two. The end result would be more unemployment.

"As a public body we can spread the burden between more people. When we reduced the labour force by 10 percent some years ago we were not proud of ourselves because somewhere in the homelands 2 000 families were affected".

He refused to consider putting councillors on a committee proposed by Mrs Molly Kopel to investigate urbanisation, saying: "If one wants to bedevil urbanisation strategy then politicise it."

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SOUTH AFRICA

PERM HAS HOUSING PLAN FOR LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Aug 86 p 14

[Text]

The SA Perm Building Society has agreed to provide loans for "starter homes" costing less than R10 000, including the price of the stand, in Katlehong.

Families earning as little as R350 a month will qualify for housing loans from the building society. The Perm is financing these homes through the Katlehong Self-Help Housing Scheme, run by the Family Housing Association, a housing utility company established by the Urban Foundation.

A starter home is a two-roomed core unit of about 28 square metres, plus an outside toilet, or a 44 square metre shell unit. The concept gives access to housing to low-income fami-

lies who could not previously afford homes. Mr Bob Tucker, MD of the Perm, said there had been an eager response, and bonds had been approved for the first 78 homes.

The society's flexibility, he said, had been demonstrated by the use of self-help, acceptance of "much more realistic minimum specifications" and its increased recognition of all income-earners in the family.

The Perm would acknowledge all regular incomes of a particular household, both husband and wife, and all adults over the age of 18. It had also decided to recognise all informal income as long as it was regular. — Sapa.

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SOUTH AFRICA

CHAMBER OF MINES CRITICIZES ILO REPORT ON MINING PRACTICES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Aug 86 p 11

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text] The International Labour Organisation (ILO) has released a report on labour practices on South African mines which makes some shock claims about safety standards, assaults and continuing discrimination against black mineworkers.

The Chamber of Mines however slammed the report claiming it is factually inaccurate in most major respects, quotes data which is outdated and presents a distorted picture of the industry.

In its report, which has been circulated worldwide, the ILO said black miners in South Africa were still discriminated against in wages, living conditions and compensation for occupational diseases. Despite moves to abolish job reservation, black career advancement was still hampered by the reservation of 13 key job categories exclusively for whites.

The Chamber has responded vigorously to ILO allegations and has put the case for the employers.

The ILO report noted that black workers received significantly lower amounts of compensation for disability compared with white workers.

The Chamber said compensation was related to earnings not race. Formulae for compensation gave workers in the lower earnings band proportionately higher percentage disability earnings (from 75 percent) than workers in the higher earnings band (60 percent). "These parameters exceed the standards laid down by the Employment Injury Benefits Convention 1964 of the ILO," said the Chamber spokesman.

Quoting figures from 1973, the ILO said white miners who contracted occupational diseases were paid more in compensation than coloured, Indian or black workers.

The Chamber conceded laws governing compensatable diseases were blatantly discriminatory and said it had been urging the Government for years to deracialise its legislation.

According to the ILO, the average wage of a black mineworker was about R286 compared to R1 601 for a white doing the same work.

"While there has been some improvement in wages, the ratio of white to black wages is still five to one," said the ILO.

FRINGE BENEFITS

A Chamber spokesman said: "The average monthly earnings of the lower skilled black mineworkers last year ranged from R380 to R458 a month, and more, depending on the mining sector."

These earnings did not take into account recent wage rises of between 15 and 20 percent implemented on Chamber mines on July 1 this year nor fringe benefits such as food, accommodation, medical attention, sport and recreational facilities worth the equivalent of R147 in cash each month.

"The mining industry strictly adheres to a policy of equal pay for work of equal value, regardless of race. Where blacks have moved up the ladder and are now doing the same work as whites they receive the same pay."

The 5:1 wage gap referred to by the ILO was a gap based on skills, not race, the Chamber argued. Further, the gap had been reduced from 21:1 in the early 1970s to 5:1 today and compared favourably with figures in the rest of Africa where the wage gap based on skills varied between 6:1 and 11:1.

Despite a drop of 20 percent in fatality rates and a 50 percent decline in serious injury rates during 1973-1984, the ILO noted, more than 8 500 miners were killed in the mines over the same period.

The Chamber attacked the ILO for making no attempt to put the number of mineworkers killed into perspective by referring to the size of the South African mining industry, its labour intensiveness, the depth of the country's gold mines and difficult operational conditions.

The ILO report said the urge to maximise productivity often leads to white supervisors pushing their crews to dangerous extremes.

"The casualty rate, fatalities and serious injuries combined, has been reduced by 48 percent during 1977-1985, while for the same period production per man per month has increased by 15 percent on gold mines."

On coal mines the casualty rate reduction was 70 percent while production per man per month had increased by 33 percent over the same period.

Assaults by white miners on blacks continued to occur frequently said the ILO, but there had been improvements. An increase in black-on-black assaults gave cause for concern.

"There are unfortunately, and rather surprisingly, no central records on assaults but there appears to be some evidence of a slight decline. White-black assaults were particularly high in the mid-1970s during a period of high labour turnover.

"A worrisome trend is the increasing number of black-black assaults often perpetrated by the team leader who is frequently under heavy pressure from white miners to maximise production to increase their bonus payments," the ILO said.

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